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BREWER'S SUCCESSOR.

The Vacancy on the Bench of the Eighth Circuit Filled.

Judge Caldwell of Arkansas to be Brewer's Successor.

Another of President Harrison's Surprises Furnished.

Hopes Felt for the Recovery of Minister Lincoln's Son.

One of Harrison's Surprises.

DENVER, February 27.—A Washington special to the Times says: The president today sent to the senate the name of Henry C. Caldwell to be circuit judge of the Eighth district, to succeed Judge Brewer, thus disappointing the prophets. His appointment was considerable of a surprise, as various other men had been more talked of for the place.

Judge Caldwell is judge of one of the Arkansas federal district courts, with headquarters at Little Rock. Secretary Noble comes to bat for something about him and he replies: "He is originally an Iowa man. I was a colonel during the war, afterwards settling in Arkansas. I have been on the bench a long time and was, I think, appointed by President Grant. He is about 55 or 60 years of age. He is a strong partisan, a republican, of course, but is a fine lawyer, a man of integrity and great ability and in the prime of life. I think he will give satisfaction as a circuit judge."

Minister Lincoln's Son Rallies.

LONDON, February 27.—Master Abraham Lincoln, who was thought to be dying last night, has rallied. The soreness of which he has suffered was lanced [illegible] and much relief was [illegible]. His physicians stated [illegible] is wonderful. Unless [illegible] this afternoon [illegible] confident that the patient will [illegible] further relapse.

[illegible] this afternoon the [illegible] announced that the only chance Master Lincoln has for his life lies in [illegible] operation. It will be a critical [illegible] and will be performed in the [illegible].

Envoy Minister Lincoln stated this evening that the boy was [illegible] opposed all nourishment by the mouth since [illegible] the night but by having sufficient [illegible] this morning to permit an [illegible] operation being performed, which [illegible] relieved the heart and lungs. It was announced that the operation [illegible] during the afternoon. The patient's [illegible] condition [illegible] but [illegible] not. An afternoon consultation was [illegible] and it was [illegible] the child's throat would [illegible] is now flowing freely from it. There is, of course, danger [illegible] physicians and parents are not without hope of recovery.

The World's Fair Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—The fair bills have been recommitted to the select committee of the house in order to receive the name of the site and the selection of the details which were necessarily left open until the successful city was known. The Chicago representatives desire some change in the general bill reported, and say that it was the understanding all along that after the site had been named its representatives should be allowed to shape the measure within reasonable limits to suit their necessities.

Many of the Chicago men object to the Carlisle amendment which provides for a United States charter and inserted as a concession to the constitutional objections made by some southern members. The provision of the original Adams bill for the incorporation of a board under the Illinois law is preferred by some Chicago people for the reason that it would make the incorporators amenable to the provisions of the state law. Another amendment desired is one authorizing the mayor of Chicago to appoint one half and the governor of Illinois the other half of the one hundred incorporators.

An appropriation of money is also desired to meet the expense of the government exhibit and suitable buildings for its display. The special committee is to meet tomorrow and will probably hear Chicago men as to further procedure. Springer says that the New York representatives have assured him that they accept the situation in good faith and will use their influence in the senate to help along the Chicago bill and do all in their power to make the fair a success.

To Prevent the Spread of Disease

CHICAGO, February 26.—The secretary of agriculture has just issued an order to the managers and agents of railroad or transportation companies in regard to the transportation and handling of Texas cattle, directing that no cattle be transported from the infected area to any portion of the United States except in accordance with certain regulations which are to remain in force from the fifteenth of March to the first of December.

These regulations provide that all such cattle unloaded at any point outside of the area described, to be fed and watered, must be so fed and watered in pens set apart for this exclusive use and to which no other cattle shall be admitted and which must be thoroughly disinfected once a week during the continuance of this order. On arriving at their destination these cattle will be received in pens specially set apart for them from which all other cattle are to be rigidly excluded and all regulations relating to the movement of Texas cattle, prescribed by the cattle sanitary officers of the state where they are unloaded, must be carefully observed. Moreover the cars used in transporting the said stock must be cleansed and disinfected before used to transport or shelter animals again.

Should such cattle be reshipped from any point where they have been unloaded to another destination, the car in which they are carried must bear a placard stating that it contains southern cattle, and the way bills must bear a note to the same effect. The regulation as to special pens applies also to cattle so reshipped.

Attempted Grave Robbery.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., February 25.—The city is agog on account of the attempt by three prominent local physicians of this city to rob the graves of Tom Johnson and Ed. Pearce, who were buried at the New Albany cemetery on Saturday. The men were to commit the deed early this morning, but the officers got wind of it and were in waiting. Dr. J. S. Blackburn and Dr. W. S. Grunt were arrested and are in jail. A third doctor fled and his identity is not known. A negro who drove the wagon was shot dead as he started to run. A second colored man who went along to help the ghouls was also arrested. Several medical students from this city are said to have robbed the same cemetery recently. The offense is a felony in Indiana.

Cherokee Strip Boomers.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kas., February 26.—The Cherokee "boomers" continue to arrive and the banks of Walnut river from this city to the line are lined and dotted with tents where the claimers will make their temporary abode pending the opening of the Cherokee strip to settlement. A number of cases of families were interviewed today as to the motives that induced them to early arrival on the ground. All disclaimed any connection with a secret organization whose object it is to occupy the strip by force of arms as soon as the president's proclamation opening the lands goes into effect. There early arrivals and the numerous accessions to their number in leaves no doubt that there will equal that in the Oklahoma country last spring.

An Escape on Bail.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—Senator Reagan today introduced a bill to provide for a general system of reservoirs for irrigating the arid lands of the west.

Proposed Union Pacific Enterprise.

TOPEKA, Kas., February 25.—Chief Engineer Allen, first here for the Kearney, Beatrice and Cliff Hi road from Kearney Junction on up to Galveston, Texas, a distance of 900 miles, and the section is expressed here that it is a Union Pacific enterprise.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—The president today sent to the senate the following nominations:

Harold M. Sewall, of Maine, to be consul general at Apia; Consuls—Henry W. Andrews, of Ohio, at Hankow; John Fowler, of Massachusetts, at Ningpo; William B. McCreery, of Michigan, at Valparaiso, and John Steel Dwelts, of Pennsylvania, at Naples.

Mrs. Terry on Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 25.—Sarah Althea Terry is now on trial in the United States district court on the charge of contempt for the scene created in the court room during the reading of the decision of Justice Field in September, 1888. Little public interest has been manifested. The pistol found in Mrs. Terry's satchel at the time of her arrest was produced in court today. When the pistol was shown by a deputy marshal Mrs. Terry rose and said: "That man," meaning Marshal Franks, "killed my husband." She started to repeat the declaration when she was induced by counsel to take her seat. The hearing is nearly concluded.

Another Failure.

NEW YORK, February 25.—The failure of Bergan Day & Co. is announced. The firm has been in existence for many years and has a large business. The liabilities are said to be about $1,000,000. The assets are estimated at $1,500,000.

The Astor Funeral.

NEW YORK, February 5.—The funeral services over the remains of John Jacob Astor were held this morning at Trinity Episcopal chapel and were conducted by Bishop Potter, Rev. C. S. Swope and Rev. Morgan Dix. There was a large attendance of prominent people. The body was taken to Trinity cemetery at One hundred and fifty-third street and Tenth avenue, where it was laid by the side of Mrs. Astor.

For the Admission of Idaho.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—The house committee on territories has decided to report favorably a bill for the admission of Idaho. The committee is entirely unanimous, and two reports will therefore, in all probability, be submitted.

Colorado's Mineral Exhibit.

DENVER, February 26.—In commenting upon the Colorado mineral exhibit for the world's fair, at Chicago in 1892, the Rocky Mountain News will say editorially tomorrow morning:

"The telegram sent by Secretary Nelson, of the Colorado Mineral Palace, to the world's fair committee at Chicago yesterday, is but the initial step toward an exhibit of the mineral resources of Colorado at Chicago in 1892, that will be the most brilliant and unique.

"The mineral palace, which is well along in process of construction at Pueblo, will cost nearly a quarter of a million dollars. It will be a permanent exhibit of the mineral resources of the Rocky mountain region, displayed in a massive building erected of minerals, 248 feet in length, 128 feet wide and 70 feet in height. The interior is to be a dazzling, glittering display of minerals which is rendered doubly attractive by the use of nearly 5000 incandescent electric lights.

"Secretary Nelson says it is the intention to reproduce this in duplicate of design and brilliancy of decoration and display, but somewhat reduced in size, as the Colorado minerals exhibit for the world's fair in Chicago in 1892. The idea is a novel one, and is susceptible of being made a most attractive exhibition. When it is stated that in Colorado there can be found over 80 per cent of all the distinct mineral species known to mineralogists, it will be seen that the state has resources to draw upon for an exhibit that will astonish the world. Colorado is very largely interested in the success of this mineral palace, and it is the duty of the mining counties in particular to fall into line in giving to it a hearty and united support as undoubtedly the best scheme yet devised for spreading the fame of our various mineral resources and giving to the world an opportunity to study them in the compact but comprehensive form in which they will be displayed."

La Blanche's Offer.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 26.—George La Blanche, who defeated Jake Dempsey at the California Athletic club several months ago, published a letter today in which he offers to give Dempsey a return battle on certain conditions. La Blanche says that after he defeated Dempsey he established himself in a profitable living business in this city, and intends to retire at least temporarily from the ring. He accuses Dempsey and his friends of showering taunts and recriminations upon him until he has finally concluded to accept the Nonpareil's challenge for another fight. The conditions which La Blanche imposes, are in the following language:

"My business I will state to be worth $10,000, but in order to prove to Dempsey that I am not afraid of him, will sacrifice it for half that sum. Let Dempsey or his backers put up $5,000 in some secure hands pending the fight, and if he defeats me I agree down the $5,000. And Dempsey can go into my saloon as a prop[illegible]. Should I prove the victor Dempsey takes back his $5,000 and retain the saloon. Under these conditions only I will consent to meet Dempsey before one of the clubs for a purse of not less than $3,000."

Paddock's Proposed Bureau.

WASHINGTON, February 27.—Senator Paddock today introduced a bill for the establishment of a bureau to prevent the exportation of diseased cattle and to provide for the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among domestic animals. The bill, which is intended as a substitute for various measures on the same topic, provides that a bureau of animal industry shall be established and that the secretary of agriculture shall prepare and enforce rules for the suppression and extermination of all diseases of cattle, and especially pleuro-pneumonia. The cattle so affected are not to be transported from one state to another. The secretary shall make a special investigation of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia along the dividing line between the United States and Canada and along the lines of transportation from all parts of the country to ports from which live stock is exported, and establish regulations concerning the exportation of such stock. A penalty is provided for the violation of the provisions. It shall be the duty of the secretary to give notice through the newspapers of the existence in any locality of contagious diseases and he shall also notify all transportation companies of this fact.

Cleveland Sells "Oak View."

WASHINGTON, February 27.—The Evening Star says that A. C. Newlands, representing the California syndicate which recently made extensive purchases of suburban real estate adjoining this city on the northwest, has purchased from ex-President Cleveland his country place on the Tenallytown road, near the city, known as "Oak View." The price paid for the house and about 20 acres of land was $80,000. The property was purchased by Cleveland four years ago and with improvements since made cost him $30,000.

John Jacob Astor's Will.

NEW YORK, February 26.—At noon today William Waldorf Astor and Lawyer Soutmayd, executors, entered the surrogate's office with John Jacob Astor's will and the petition of his probate. The will covers only two and a half sheets of paper and by the terms of the will, St. Luke's hospital receives $200,000, the Metropolitan Museum of Art $50,000, the New York Cancer hospital $10,000, the Astor library $50,000, Alexander Hamilton $30,000, and James Simmons Armstrong $30,000. All the residue of the estate goes to his son, William Waldorf Astor.

Opposing Renewal.

OTTAWA, February 27.—Advices from Newfoundland state that the legislature of that province will not consent to a renewal of the modus vivendi regarding the issuance of licenses to American fishing vessels on account of the bitter experiences the province has had in enforcing the abstract of the convention.

ARIZONA DISASTER.

Further Particulars of the Walnut Grove Disaster.

Two Prospectors Tell the Full Story of the Flood.

Mr. Brewer's Opinion on the Construction of the Dam.

Investigating Escapade of Senate Session Dodgers.

The Hassayampa Disaster.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., February 25.—The worst fears of the Walnut Grove disaster are more than realized, although the particulars come in slowly and are meagre. Two prospectors arrived late last night from the upper dam. They state that they camped above the dam on Friday night. About 10 o'clock Saturday morning the dam broke, the water running down a narrow, steep canon in a solid body eighty feet high. One man was rescued from the top of a tree. They state that not even a remnant of the dam exists. The immense body of water one and a half miles square and sixty feet deep was emptied in an hour. They also talked with many from the smaller dam. Fifteen miles below, who said that up to Saturday afternoon twenty-five bodies had been recovered, but could give no additional names. The survivors were in great destitution, having neither provisions or clothing. Coarse grain sacks were being used in lieu of clothing. A camp of workmen engaged in building a flume has not been heard from at all and it is feared that a fire got out. No news has yet been received here from Wickenburg or from the settlements below the dam. More detailed particulars are looked for now every moment.

A messenger bringing further details of the Walnut Grove dam disaster, arrived this morning. Sheriff O'Neil, who went to the scene of the disaster, writes as follows: The scene of destruction along the Hassayampa, below the sites of the dams, is complete. For miles the waters turned free by the breaking of the dams have left the bed of the creek with bodies and enormous boulders, trees and every other kind of debris. The following is a partial list of the drowned: Hanna McCarthy; Joe Reynolds, miner; Geo. Brooks, laborer; Alex. McMillan, conductor for Van Buren; E. G. Wheeler, laborer; one Mexican, whose name is unknown; G. L. Cook, laborer; N. L. White, laborer; John Sisbee; Charles King, blacksmith; Patrick Shay, laborer; Patrick Darry, laborer; Charles Brocken, laborer; William Flanagan, laborer; Frederick Palmer, laborer; L. D. Haynes, laborer, and eight Chinamen. Besides these mentioned some twelve or fifteen miners, who were mining between the lower and the upper dam with a number of ranchers along the stream, are missing, and when the casualties are ascertained the entire loss will probably be between fifty and sixty lives.

A number of bodies have been recovered, many of which have been found twenty and fifty miles from the places where the flood overtook them. All here remains were more or less mutilated, while in several cases only fragments have been recovered. Many bodies could less have been buried in the sand, and others torn to pieces and still others have gained far south.

The impetus of the stream of water when turned loose can hardly be appreciated without going over the ground covered by it. Those who saw it say it came down almost in a perpendicular wall ninety or a hundred feet high and apparently crushed down instead of sweeping away everything before it. The great body of water one and a half miles square and sixty feet deep emptied in an hour, immense boulders weighing tons were thrown down and trees broken in two or torn into pieces. Iron pipe were broken and twisted out of shape and ordinary flat iron was picked up and carried five miles and then embedded in the walls of the canon eighty feet above the present level of the stream. A large safe containing seven thousand dollars was swept away and no trace has been found of it.

The flood struck the lower dam at 7:15 a. m., and five minutes later the headquarters, five miles below, were swept away. Several persons were at both points watching, but notwithstanding this, the number of drowned at the first point was over forty, and those who escaped did so with only what they had on their backs, many with only their night clothes on.

It is feared no lives [illegible] on Friday evening a courier was sent from the upper to the lower dam to warn the residents [illegible] the former structure was in danger of breaking [illegible] owing to the storm the messenger lost his life in trying to cross the Hassayampa within view of the survivors' camp. He had tried to save. Charles Thompson, the courier who arrived this afternoon from below Wickenburg, reports that nine bodies have been discovered at Wickenburg.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., February 26.—Two prospectors, Moses and Robert Moore, who have arrived from Upper Walnut Grove dam, gave the following particulars of the late disaster:

We came up to the Hassayampa prospecting and passed a number of parties on the way who must inevitably have been lost. Thursday we arrived at the dam. Friday morning the water in the dam was rising at the rate of 18 inches per hour with all the sluices open. Superintendent Thomas Brown had fifteen men employed all day in blasting out the waste water way to allow the escape of the water. Despite the immense volume which went through this passage, the water continued to rise until nine o'clock at night, when it began to pour over the top of the dam.

In the afternoon the superintendent, seeing the dam must inevitably go, sent a messenger to the lower dam to notify them of the danger, but he stopped at a saloon on the road and becoming intoxicated, failed to deliver the message, returning to the wreck of the dam. Next morning another messenger was sent but owing to the fury of the storm was overtaken and drowned by the flood just as he neared the lower camp.

About midnight we were awakened by Brown calling to his foreman "Get up Bill, the dam has broken." Soon afterward there was a tremendous roar which was indescribable, and we arose, and looking out saw the water rushing out of the dam. Inside of two hours it had disappeared entirely from where it was from 60 to 90 feet deep. Francis A. Parker was one of the men rescued from a perilous position about daybreak. Parker and his partner had gone to bed, and when he awakened he heard one of his partners exclaim, "My God, what was that?" He (Parker) never saw them again. He was caught up by the water and was lifted to the roof of the cabin where he clung to the rafters until the cabin, after floating around, was driven against the bank where he seized some bushes and drew himself on the bank. One man was seen to start for a place of safety and seeing escape was impossible bravely turned his face to the flood and was swept away. Another man was seen to go up a steep bank and had reached a point about fifty feet above the level of the river bank when a mighty volume of water struck and killed him. Outside towns are supplying all the needed necessaries.

Criticism of the Dam.

CHICAGO, February 26.—In conversation with a News reporter tonight regarding the Arizona dam disaster, E. S. Priest, an engineer of Phoenix, said the disaster was due to faulty construction. Engineer Bates, who was first in charge of the work, proposed to have the spaces between the walls filled with concrete, instead of loose rock as was done. Because of the cost sufficient cement was not used to make the wall and foundation secure. Priest examined it last June and says it was leaking badly in the middle then. He asserts that the statements made as to the cost of the dam are erroneous and as built it did not cost more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Senate Committee Work.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—The Dolph committee, appointed to investigate the method by which the news of the senate's executive sessions become public, resumed its sittings this afternoon and began questioning newspaper men as to their sources of information.

The committee are beginning to discover that newspaper correspondents are not the only ones that are aware of what occurs in the executive sessions. One of the witnesses today testified that it was a frequent custom for prominent men whose nominations were being contested to establish themselves in the committee rooms near at hand in order to receive information from time to time of how the fight was progressing behind the closed doors. The day the Morgan nomination was up he had seen the present commissioner of Indian affairs around the senate and no doubt Morgan knew what was going on.

The question is, now do these men receive their information, and if they should be reimbursed why not the public as well. Frank Hatton, editor of the Post, was asked what his instructions to reporters were, and replied: "To get everything going on, and if they are very successful they get their salaries raised."

A special meeting of the senate committee was held today to consider Teller's resolution offered last spring, providing for the consideration of nominations in open or executive sessions. On the question "Shall the rules of the senate be changed?" there was a tie vote. The Teller resolution did not meet with the approval of any of the members of the committee. Allison and Blackburn, however, favor modification of the present rules to the effect that nominations be considered in open session unless the committee reporting them shall ask the consideration in executive session.

An Interesting School Land Sale.

DENVER, February 27.—A tract of school land lying between Littleton and Denver on the Broadway road was sold today at $55 an acre by the state land board. This is significant mainly in connection with the charges of favoritism and fraud brought against the state land board in the recent sale of school land near the Argo smelter. To-day's sale was probably known to almost everybody in the state through the advertisement it received by discussion in the editorial columns of the Denver press.

It had been claimed that the land was worth and would bring from two to four hundred dollars an acre, though it had been appraised by the land board at but fifty dollars an acre as a minimum price below which it would not be sold. A large number of persons were present at the sale to-day. The land is favorably situated, being close to the railroad, and it was generally supposed by people having sanguine views concerning the value of outside real estate that the tract would bring three or four times the minimum price fixed by the land board. That it brought out such a trifle more is therefore a disappointment.

The tracts out by the Argo smelter, it will be remembered, also brought a trifle more than the minimum price set upon them by the appraiser for the land board, yet much feeling has been aroused to have the Argo sale cancelled because of insufficient advertising and the land board may do so out of deference to the strong public opinion expressed. The price brought has occasioned general comment in Denver.

The River Still Rising.

CINCINNATI, February 27.—At 11 a. m. the river reached 54 feet and one half inch and is still rising with prospects of rain. While there will be much discomfort and considerable loss there is no apprehension of a devastating flood like those of 1883 and 1884, when the water reached 71 feet unless there should be phenomenally rainy weather within the next four days. The present stage drives out many families in the low grounds in Cincinnati, Covington, Newport and other points along the river.

At a late hour tonight the rain, which has been falling ceaselessly since daybreak, stopped. Unless another very heavy fall occurs in the next few days, there is no danger of serious damage here, and it is thought the river will not rise much more. Some of the railroad tracks are covered, and ingress to the Central depot for those roads is impossible. If the weather clears it is thought the situation will materially improve tomorrow.

The storm is reported as continuing about Nashville, Tenn. At this writing, 11 o'clock, there is grave apprehension there.

LOUISVILLE, February 27.—The Ohio river has reached a flood stage. A scare was started tonight, and a number of families in the districts submerged in 1883 moved out. But there is little fear of such a deluge as then. The river is still rising.

MEMPHIS, February 27.—The unusual rain fall over the entire water sheds of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers and their tributaries since Saturday last portends evil to the low lands protected by levees. The worst is feared for the newly constructed levees. The outlook in the section through which the White and Arkansas rivers flow is not encouraging, as both streams are rising fast and the people living along the banks are moving their stock to places of safety.

A Long List of Victims.

PRESCOTT, Feb., 27.—Sheriff O'Neil has returned from the scene of the Walnut Cam disaster with an additional list of the victims. The list of the dead will probably reach sixty-five or seventy.

Captain Hunt, late of the United States army, who was on watch with Superintendent Brown when the dam gave way, says the first sign of a break was the snapping of a large steel cable connecting the tower in the middle of the draw with the bank. This occasioned a loud report and the next instant the tower tottered, and it seemed as if the entire draw containing ninety thousand tons of rock and mover at once. Boats are being made and floated down the stream to where the bodies are found. The reports from outside places show that outside the Walnut Grove disaster great damage has been done by the recent floods though no lives have been lost.

Italian Opera Company.

DENVER, February 27.—The great Italian opera company which arrived here last night, began their engagement at the Metropolitan theatre to-night. Patti was billed for the initial performance, in "Semiramide," but owing to the fact that she is suffering from a severe cold she did not appear, and the bill was changed and the company presented Gounod's "Faust," with Mme. Albani as Marguerite and Signor Ravelli in the title role. The house was jammed and standing room could not be had. Patti will probably sing Saturday afternoon in "Martha" and during the week Mme. Albani, Mme. Nordica, Signor Tamagno and other artists will appear.

Dom Pedro's Opinion.

NEW YORK, February 27.—Dr. Moreira, editor of La Nacon of Buenos Ayres, has written a letter to Dr. Mendonna, the Brazilian minister at Washington, giving parts of an interview with Dom Pedro. The ex-emperor said that the republicans will be able to govern the country, because the Brazilians are a patriotic people. He would continue to serve them in Europe as he has done in Brazil. In case of future complications and a call from the people to return to the throne he would respond. He would not, however, do anything to cause strife among the people.

Assassinated by the Hatfields.

CINCINNATI, February 27.—Advices from Pikeville, Ky., tell of another murder among the McCoy-Hatfield adherents. The victim is Joe Johnson, who was assassinated on Sunday night. Johnson incurred the enmity of the Hatfields by disclosing some plans.

A FAVORABLE REPORT.

The Senate Committee Will Favorably Report the Bill.

Supporters of the Senate Measure Hopeful of Success.

Bids for Patrol of Seal Fisheries Opened Yesterday.

Big Bids Attached to the Importations' Fishing Rights.

The Ute Removal.

DENVER, February 21.—A Times Washington special says that after many delays the Ute movers have gotten things moving. At a full meeting of the house committee on Indian affairs this morning the sub-committee, made its report, recommending the ratification of the treaty with the Utes and the passage of the bill providing for their removal. After hearing their report read, the full committee unanimously adopted it, and will, on the first opportunity, present it to the house.

After stating the occurrences leading up to the introduction of the bill for the making of a treaty with the Indians, etc., the committee says that after a full and careful investigation of the whole subject, including the hearing of witnesses familiar with both the present and the proposed reservation, they believe that the treaty should be ratified. They give as reasons for this, the size and nature of the present reservation, the proximity of the city of Durango, making roads across the reservation necessary, thus subjecting the whites and Indians to the dangers of conflict, and that fully one third of the present reservation could be utilized for agricultural purposes. They also dwelt upon the advantages of the new reservation to the Indians themselves, and the desire on the part of the Indians for the change.

Some amendments are made. It is suggested that the Indians have the moral right to the proceeds of the sales of any in the present reservation and the bill will be so amended as to provide for cash entries only on the lands on the present reserve. This amendment provides that when the Indians are removed the president shall issue his proclamation declaring the lands open to occupancy and settlement, and thereupon such land shall become a part of the public domain and shall be subject to entry under the pre-emption, homestead and town site laws and laws governing the disposal of coal and mining lands; but shall not be subject to entry under laws governing the disposal of public lands. It also proposes that the proceeds shall be devoted first to the payment of the expenses of removal and then to the purchase of the improvements of the settlers on the proposed reservation; the residue to go to the Indians. The improvements of the Indians are to be sold to the highest bidder, who is to have the right to locate on the lands on which the buildings stand.

Another amendment provides for the appointment of a commission of three persons to appraise the improvements of the settlers upon the lands in the proposed reservation made prior to November 13, 1888, upon whose appraisement the secretary of the interior shall purchase the improvements. Another amendment reserves all mining claims already located on the land in the new reservation. It is not known just when this report will be presented to the house, but that will probably not be for a week or ten days. The friends of the bill feel very much encouraged.

Sea Seal Fishery Lease.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—Bids were opened at the treasury department at noon today for the exclusive right to take fur seals upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, for a term of twenty years, from May 1st, 1890. They were opened publicly in the presence of Secretary Windom by a committee appointed for the purpose. Windom announced that no oral arguments would be heard but the gentlemen desiring might file written briefs between now and 12 o'clock on Monday. There were twelve bids but two were thrown out because they did not contain a certified check for $100,000, as required.

The American Fishing and Trading company of San Francisco by Charles D. Lacd, president, offer to pay the United States $35,000 per annum, $4.12 for each skin and 25 cents for each gallon of seal oil. The Pacific Steam Whaling company of California by by C. N. Knowles, president, offer to pay an annual rental of $350,000 and $7.15 for each skin.

The Alaska Commercial company offer to pay $50,000 rent and $6.75 for each skin; also to provide 100 comfortable dwellings for the inhabitants of the islands and to make ample provision for their maintenance and support, and to establish a regular mail service from San Francisco to Alaska without cost to the government; also to provide schools, churches and a hospital for the inhabitants; to provide wharf facilities at Ounalaska and to distribute supplies gratuitously to various points in Alaska; also in the event that any other responsible party shall offer in good faith a greater amount for said privilege to pay the United States the full amount offered by such party. They say their offer contemplates an annual revenue to the United States of $875,000.

The North American Commercial company of California, by Isaac Liebes, president, proposes to pay an annual rental of $55,200, and $10.75 for each skin, with the express understanding that the catch shall not be limited to less than 100,000 per year, after the first year, or they will give the government 45 per cent of the gross receipts from the sale of the seals and will agree to pay a rate of 10 per cent higher rental than that offered by any other company. Another from the North American Commercial company of San Francisco offers to pay a rental of $30,000 and $9.62½ for each skin and 50 cents a gallon for the oil. Still another from the same company proposes to pay a rental of $57,500, $10.25 for each skin and 50 cents a gallon for the oil provided the United States guarantees protection to the fisheries.

Bids were also made by the North American Trading company of West Virginia, at an estimated annual revenue to the government of $445,600; by J. W. Clark of Washington, D. C., to give a bonus of $210,000, a rental of $5,000 per annum and a tax of $2 for each skin; by the Atlantic and Pacific company of New York an annual rental of $55,000 and $8.12½ per skin; by the North American Commercial company of Illinois, $53,000 per annum and $7.15 per skin.

Arguing for Removal.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—Lieutenant Kenzon, of General Crook's staff, today submitted in behalf of the secretary of war and General Crook, a statement before the house committee on Indian affairs, in support of General Crook's proposition to remove the Apache Indians to Fort Sill. Lieutenant Kenzon took issue with many of the statements made by General Miles and others who have objected to the Indians being removed, and quoted extensively from the record of the war department to sustain his arguments. He said that if the Apaches were removed to Fort Sill it would be a most impossible for them to cross the country and reach their old haunts in New Mexico and Arizona. That the removal should be made was agreed upon by the president, the secretary of war and several of the generals of the army, and they had in the most emphatic way in their power called upon congress for authority to right a great wrong, and to remove what the president, with full knowledge of the facts, had termed a reproach to the nation.

Coast Defense Committee Work.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The senate committee on coast defenses heard General Miles to-day, who concluded his statement as to the necessity for providing suitable defenses for the Pacific coast. After he retired, the committee ordered Chairman Dolph to report favorably the bill to provide for fortifications and other sea coast defenses. The bill carries an appropriation of $23,000,000 of which $21,500,000 will be available in the year ending June 30th, 1891, $1,000,000 a year for seven years thereafter, and $2,500,000 in the year 1892-3. The appropriation is to be expended in accordance with the recommendations of the board of officers appointed by the president which has been published at various times. The bill is accompanied by a report from the board of army engineers at New York recommending the passage of the act.

An adverse report was ordered by the committee upon Senator Dolph's bill appropriating $50,000 for defenses at Puget Sound ports.

Favorable action was taken by the committee on Senator Sanford's bill authorizing the appointment of a board of three officers of the army and three of the navy to examine and report on the most suitable site for a gun factory on the Pacific coast. An appropriation of $100,000 will be made to be expended on the purchase of the site and the necessary plant. The report from General Benet, chief of ordnance, accompanies the bill and recommends its passage.

Grafton Appointed.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—The president sent to the senate to-day the nomination of Homer E. Grafton, to be postmaster at Manitou Springs.

To Retire for the Present

NEW ORLEANS, February 21.—Jake Kilrain is about to retire temporarily. He has been on the down grade for some time and recognizes that it will be wise to accept the advice of Malloon and others. Rheumatism or something else has been gradually getting the best of him. He can hardly close up his hands. His right shoulder is lame and his legs very sore. It has been decided that he shall go to the Hot Springs as soon as possible and remain there for five weeks.

An Easy Victory.

WASHINGTON, February 21.—Peter Jackson, the colored pugilist, tonight knocked out Gypsy, a Mary and lighter weighing 855 pounds, in the second round. The fight lasted four minutes and a half.

Washington's Birthday Celebrated.

CHICAGO, February 22.—Advices to the Associated press show that Washington's birthday was very generally celebrated. In New York and Brooklyn business was suspended and parades occurred. In Pittsburg 5000 men participated in a parade. In Chicago patriotic exercises were attended by thousands of school children. They were held in the Central music hall of the great Auditorium building. The militia regiments paraded.

Celebrating the Day.

CHICAGO, February 22.—At the anniversary celebration of the Union League club in honor of Washington's birthday, an interesting programme was presented. Several speeches were made, the principal one being by Chief Justice Fuller on "Our Federal Judiciary." He spoke in part as follows:

"It is eminently appropriate that the judiciary should take part in the celebration of Washington's birthday, for it was Washington who urged upon the continental congress, while the smoke of Bunker Hill still lingered in the air, the creation of a federal tribunal with jurisdiction co extensive with that of the other departments of the government, and later when the constitution was put into operation Washington, with characteristic sagacity, foreseeing the great part which the judicial department would play in the development of our system called from his letter sending the calm assistance necessary to say the keystone of the political fabric. The acquiescence of the union of states, the people and their authorities, in the conclusions of the judicial department demonstrates the success of popular government since it implies a capacity to observe self-imposed restraints. It seems to me as the years roll on the judiciary gains more and more in the affection and trust of the people. The judiciary national and state, for federal and state courts are parts of one whole and their rights shine from the same firmament, and I see that understanding heart which will enable them to discern between that which is good and that which is bad and so to act wisely in judgment and this great people, the people of George Washington."

A Patriotic Movement.

PHILADELPHIA, February 22.—The initial steps toward the erection of a memorial to perpetuate the memory of the events leading to the foundation of the United States government were taken in this city to day with the co-operation of a large gathering of congressmen and state authorities. The gathering was a notable one, including nearly a full representation from the thirteen original states and scattering representatives from the others.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the executive committee of governors appointed by the thirteen original states. The gathering assembled in the Continental hotel this morning and was presided over by Governor Green of New Jersey. After an address of welcome and responses the party visited Carpenter's hall, where the first continental congress sat and where the early frame work of the constitution was adopted. They next visited Independence hall, the cradle of liberty. The visitors then proceeded up stairs to the common council chamber, where Governor Green called for order and named General Banks for chairman. Addresses were made by Governor Biggs of Delaware, Congressman Carter of Montana, Congressman Daniels of California and others in support of the projected memorial. Upon the conclusion of Daniels's address the meeting adjourned and the visitors returned to the hotel for dinner. At 3 o'clock carriages were taken at the hotel and the visitors were driven through Fairmont park to examine the sites of the proposed memorial. A banquet was tendered the visitors this evening.

Southerners Celebrating.

NEW YORK, February 22.—The fourth annual dinner of the New York Southern society to night was largely attended. President Calhoun in his address referred to the loss the south had sustained in the deaths of Jefferson Davis and Henry W. Grady, and concluded: "Let us seek to win the admiration of the people of the north by our devotion to the union and intense love of every section of our common country."

The principal speaker of the evening was ex-President Cleveland, who responded to the toast "The Birthday of George Washington." In introducing him, Mr. Calhoun spoke briefly of Mr. Cleveland's political career, saying in conclusion: "Since the expiration of his term he has lived among us the most unassuming of citizens, but bearing with him constantly in the coming and outgoing of his daily life the respect, confidence and love of the people over whom he presided in a manner and to the extent never equaled since the days of Washington himself." When Mr. Cleveland rose he was greeted with great applause.

Mr. Cleveland said: "The statement that we have too few holidays is perhaps true. It would be strange indeed if this day should ever be neglected by our fellow countrymen. We certainly need at least one day which shall recall to our minds the truth that the price of our country was unselfish labor and sacrifice, that men fought and suffered that we might be free and that love and American brotherhood are necessary cements to a full and continued enjoyment of American freedom, prosperity and happiness. There is the danger that we may grow careless of the fact that our institutions are a precious legacy which for their own sake should be jealously watched and guarded and there is danger that the condition may induce selfishness and sordidness fostered by the ideas that patriotism and morality have no place in statecraft and that politics as a career may be entered upon like any other trade for private profit and advantage. This is a fright ful departure from the doctrines upon which our institutions rest and surely it is extreme folly to hope that our scheme of government will effect its purpose and intent when every conception of its spirit and life is neglected."

Mr. Cleveland called attention to these words of George Washington: "It is substantially true that virtue and morality are necessarily the mainsprings of popular government," and added: "When did we outgrow these sentiments? Let us be sober and thoughtful, and if we find these things have lost their hold on our minds and hearts let us take our soundings, for the rocks are near."

John Temple Graves of Rome, Ga., made an eloquent address in which he said the problems of our government will be solved when the people learn to throb with fervor at the sight of the flag and to shout with patriotism at the sound of the national air. The war, he said, was inevitable, but both the south and the north were better for it and the union was mightier in every way.

Mining Exchange Banquet.

DENVER, February 22.—The banquet given by the Mining Exchange to-night at the Albany was a splendid affair. Among the invited guests were Governor Cooper, Mayor Londoner, ex-Governor Grant, William E. Gratia, Hon. Alva Adams, ex-Governor Evans, Hon. C. C. Symes, Hon. L. S. Dixon, Co. George C. Keefer, C. E. Taylor, Judge Elliott, William Wesson, Col. Sea, President Batchelder, William E. Chance, secretary of the Kansas City exchange and others. The toasts were many and the fun associated was fine.

Attacked the Minister of War.

PARIS, February 22.—General Dasto will be tried by court martial for attacking the minister of war in a speech to the cavalry at Lisieux.

WOMEN JOURNALISTS.

SOME OF THE MOST PROMINENT ONES IN GAY PARIS.

Mmes. Adam and de Bute—Mrs. Emily Crawford, the Well-Known English Correspondent—Lucy Hooper.—Mme. Yapp, Baroness Double—Nubertine Aubert.

Special Correspondence.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Women as news gatherers in Paris are a foreign innovation. Of the many invasions who have helped to bring about the democracy of France, perhaps they are not the least factor. May not be much quoted aphorism of Victor Hugo, "The Nineteenth century is woman's century," have been inspired by the women correspondents who sing at his salons? Certain, it is rare to find one of the craft who does not treasure the friendship of the great poet as one of the most flattering recompenses of their variegated calling. Now, as in the time of Mme. de Stael, many of the brightest, wittest contributors to the Parisian press are women. Their identity is concealed under pseudonyms, and after the manner of their masculine competitors, they rarely venture beyond the subjects of which they have made especial study. The political writer would no more assume to discuss art, music or literature than the fashion gossiper to advance scientific theories. The standard of journalism in Paris is quite apart from that of England or the United States. The first requisite is literary merit. Men and women meet on common ground and are recompensed according to have achieved notoriety in any other field, simply is not a requisite to journalistic or literary recognition in France. The first and greatest woman journalist was Mme. Emile de Girardin, who flourished between 1830-40, when journalism of the old school achieved its greatest luster. Of a later day is Mme. Adam, directeur (manager), of La Nouvelle Revue, this journal, while less serious than The Revue des Deux Mondes, is the medium through which younger writers are gaining recognition and scintillates with much talent of great promise. Mme. Adam is one of the most interesting and, for conversationalists at the French capital.

Power, in its way is The Nouvelle Revue International, which has for its editress a once famous beauty, Mme. de Jouve, who secretly married this winter a Spanish grandee of colossal fortune. Its editress is a woman of the world, consequently a woman with a history. A granddaughter of Judah, sometime later was British minister to Greece. She is the widow of three husbands, French, Italian and Spanish, and wittily declares that to a woman with such a pedigree death has no terrors. Her second husband was prime minister to Italy. She has a charmingly smooth style, as written many days, which have been produced in her own theatre, Versailles, eccentrica every salon and's a director of this clever woman. Found weeping over the Paris directory one day she was asked the cause of her tears. "I have found the name of one man who has not been in love with me," said this basse ensemble actress.

Blanche is the pseudonym of Baroness Double, who has written many years for The Figaro under "Notes of a Society Man." Of late in this greatest of French journals she was only thought to have been written by a man. Brilliant critiques from the pen of Judith Gautier daughter of Théophile Gautier, Mme. Adam, Louise Quicet and Mme. Mary Reyno (Gil Blas) appear regularly in the leading journals, while every paper has now its writer of the gentler gender, which is considered the lowest order of writing and classed in the same category as reporting, which is also viewed by the old regime as a foreign intruder worthy the contempt with which it is regarded. However, reporting is creeping in through the republican sheets in which Nubertine Aubert and Louise Michel (the demagogues) air their socialistic theories. Correspondence—reporting, as it is understood among English-speaking nations—does not exist in France. The first foreign woman to brook these conventionalities was an Irish woman, Mrs. Emily Crawford, today a quoted authority in London. As the wife of Mr. Crawford, for many years chief of the foreign bureaus of correspondents, she came to Paris previous to the war, and her journalistic career began in those exciting days.

"I have swept away the prejudices, the conventionalities which had surrounded me since my girlhood," said this mistress of women journalists in recounting her experiences. "It broadened my views of life and taught me that the best people of every nation are the common people; the best school, hardship." Mrs. Crawford is a strong, vigorous woman, with snow white hair, dark eyes, with a hint of the native wit in the corners of her determined mouth. She has written since she was 18 years old. With her brilliant husband, who is said to have been the original of Worthington in Thackeray's "Pendennis," she has always had the society of thinkers. He was a strong anti-conservative long before the Republican party came in power. Intimate with its leaders, Mrs. Crawford had a rich fund of anecdote to draw upon when they assumed the reins of government, and her letters have always been widely quoted. Her work, however, has been inseparable from that of her husband until his death in 1885, when she assumed his position, which she retains with a strength and is universally recognized. The London Daily News furnishes her a special wire at a cost of £2,000 a year. She sends every night two columns of matter. Her son assists her, but it is rare that she leaves her office before 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Crawford is particularly strong in political subjects, and is writing a "History of the French Revolution." For many years she has been a correspondent of The New York Tribune. English journals pay liberally, much more so than American newspapers, who in turn pay better than the French press, and probability Mrs. Crawford commands the highest salary of any woman journalist.

"What do you think of journalism as a profession for women?" was asked Mrs. Crawford as she sat in her pleasant salon, on whose walls hung her portrait painted when she was 22, by Paganini, who perpetuated the beauty of many American belles in his "Nine Muses," at the Metropolitan museum.

"Well, I should say the first requisite was a giant constitution," was the reply. "A woman of delicate physique may do good work by spells, but the ceaseless grind of the regular journalistic life requires the strongest constitution. I know you never have encountered what I have had—ill health. There is no race so vigorous as the Irish. The English have not half their endurance. Live on the simplest food—rice, vegetables; and eat meat but once a day." At 60 Mrs. Crawford has the strength of a vigorous man of 40.

"To illustrate that a strong physique is a woman's chief requisite in journalism," she continued, "I will tell you incidents in my career. The visit of the shah to Paris in 1873 caused great excitement. The News did not awaken to its importance. We had no regular telegraphic communications then, and they beg ed me to devote them for the occasion. My husband, counting reason, but me not that quick, deft pen—the first requisite for describing work. I saw that the most interesting facts about the visit would be lost, and determined to see what I could do.

"On the morning of the day that a special was given to the royal visitors, I rose at 5 o'clock, hastened to the station and hence to the Grand Opera house, where I was the ceremonies, after which I discovered that only 300 words could be wired from Versailles, and that the line was engaged. I returned to Paris, secured admission to the palace of the Elysees, went home, wrote and returned to the ball that night. It was long past midnight when I went to my bedroom. I said to my husband: 'Send my dispatches, I cannot do another line. I am at my wits' end. I am too fatigued to undress, throw myself on the bed in my ball dress and sleep like a top.' My husband called me at 7 o'clock and I brought myself to my senses by a cold bath. I dressed hastily, and before 9 o'clock was at the post office. I had the following morning, and was more accurate and interesting than anything that had been written. A regular 'scoop' on the occasion," said the journalist.

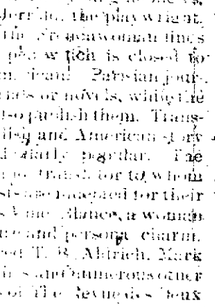
"The assembly at Versailles, when it thought that the recall of Thiers would be declared—the assembly in a better mood than the day before yesterday. M. Thiers said to me: 'My dear, you have always been my friend. I will like to have you on my side to-morrow.' 'How can I, M. Thiers?' I replied. 'The Conservatives hate me.'

"Come early,' he said. 'I will have a seat provided for you in the diplomatic box.' The news came late and I was compelled to sit on the steps of the tribune. I took a train for Versailles at 5 o'clock that morning and found the stage reserved for me. It was still early in the morning when I entered it, and I reached there without any difficulty. I arrived at 7 o'clock. At 9 it was room before my box. I came to my seat, my notebook in my hand, my pencil against the bars. 'Come out,' said the guard, 'you will certainly die. No fear,' I replied. 'All I ask is to be left alone.' I did not leave a single note. I was a model of order. The next morning I sent a full train I sent over two columns of French, the whole written entirely from memory. Of course, I was, while I was not a partisan, was familiar with the questions at issue, and was a student of the history of that day's proceedings. During the Commune the house in which we lived was partly destroyed by a bombshell from St. Cloud. But, undaunted, we remained. Indeed, I became inured to danger, as I have become inured to the luxuries of life. It is one of the recompenses of journalism."

The next invader was an American—Mrs. Lucy Hooper—born and reared in Philadelphia, of wealthy parents. Mrs. Hooper has always a penchant for writing, and in 1873, when the Boston fire swept away her inheritance, she took up the pen as a defense against necessary want. She was interested in The Lippincott Magazine when it was first established, and had written fugitive articles. Intrusted with the correspondence of The Appleton Journal and Philadelphia Press, she came to Paris sixteen years ago. She afterward became associated with The Philadelphia Telegraph, for which she writes continuously, together with The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Mr. Pulitzer is one of the kindest employers that I have ever had," said the oldest and best known American correspondent. "There is no royal road to news, and Mrs. Hooper has met with no unusual obstacles in her calling. "I have met with only the greatest kindness and consideration from the French," said Mrs. Hooper. "They are always ready to aid a woman if they see that she is sincere. The foreign press have not the privileges of the Parisian journalists. They are never given tickets to theatres. During the exposition, however, every courtesy was shown by the Parisian press. The American commission, on the contrary, did absolutely nothing.

"You cannot approach officials in France as you do in America," said Mrs. Hooper. "I recollect a young lady who came over here some years ago to report for an American journal. The first thing she wanted to do was to interview Gambetta. She thought that all that was necessary was to ring the door bell and she would be admitted into the presence of the statesman. But the French have broadened in later years," said the veteran correspondent. "They take more interest in foreign matters, especially what pertains to America. It was a favorite saying of Vicomte Kessont, of The Figaro, that a dog fight in the Boulevard was of more interest to Parisians than the death of an American statesman. To-day no journal is more eager for latest telegrams than The Figaro."



MRS. LUCY HOOPER.

Many American women from time to time have come to Paris representing themselves as correspondents of journals, and have abused the privileges accorded them, used them as a passport to a fast life, of which no profession probably affords more ample opportunities. Meteors, they soon found their level, without disturbing the respect which the women of character and ability always command in Paris or in fact the world.

The Paris edition of The New York Herald employs two women, one as a reporter, the other as society artist. They are very clever, and are full of the energy and enterprise characteristic of the state from which they hail—Ohio.

Paris is full of occasional correspondents, especially fashion reviewers. The veteran in this line is Mme. Blanc-Pasca Yapp, fifteen years correspondent to The London Queen. She is not unknown in America. Contributor to the Cosmopolitan Weekly, New York; The San Francisco Argonaut, The Millinery Trade Review and The Corset and Ladies' Review, her articles are illustrated by a daughter of Mrs. Alexander, the well known English novelist. Mme. Yapp, who is the daughter of an old journalist, has a pretty pen. She is a widow, fair and forty, and devoted to the education of two young nephews, sons of Auguste Jourdan, the playwright.

Baroness Double is the only woman writer who has a market for her pen which is closed to the English or American Parisian journalist. Parisian journals publish only stories or novels, while the foreign reviews also publish them. Translations from English and American story writers are handled together. The London critic who translates for two of the most American novelists now engaged for their French readers is Mme. Blanc, a woman of considerable culture and personal charm. She has interviewed T. B. Aldrich, Mark Twain, Cable, Julia Ward Howe and numerous other writers to readers of the Revue des Deux Mondes.

"Have you read 'The Quick or the Dead?'" was asked the clever French woman.

"Yes," was the reply, "I skipped parts, and found it disgusting, as I do most of Miss Fawcett's."

A notable translator of the romantic tales of American novelists is Countess Fallon, Gaboriau's heiress. The "Leavenworth Case" and Sidney Luska's novels are done into French by her ready pen. Telegraph and cable dispatches are dictated by the special correspondents to newspapers of the United States. These electric revolutionizers are responsible perhaps for the disappearance of the Paul Dyspeptic letter, known in journalism.

MARY ROSE McCABE.

A Story of the War.

Special Correspondence.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—Two veterans of the civil war, prominent citizens in a city of New England town. Both are incapacitated, but wearing modest scout out of respect for their feelings, they will be designated as Gen. Carl Cass, Thomas and Colonel Capt. Williams. They had been college associates, and the time was at the outbreak of the first gun at Charleston when Cass went to Williams at the home of Thomas the same home where Williams now does the carving, because his right arm is in retirement, while Thomas does most of the walking, because his right has but one leg. As soon as it was certain that war was inevitable the friends separated and went to the front, one claiming the blue and the other the gray.

The war was hardly over when they first met as foes. It was on the field of one of the terrible battles. Early in the fight Thomas, who had become a captain of infantry, lay, his right arm shattered by a fragment of a shell that exploded above his head. In his excitement he did not perceive how serious his wound was, but simply raised the wounded member in a sling made of his handkerchief, took his sword in his left hand and rushed to the front again. The battle grew hot and furious. A position at first held by the Confederates was usurped by Capt. Thomas and his company, who, by their audacity, were drawing a heavy fire from the men in gray. For a quarter of an hour they were unable to advance one inch, and were constantly charged by a reckless company of cavalry, led, Capt. Thomas soon perceived, by his friend Williams. Presently one of these charges proved disastrous to the Confederate captain. He fell from his horse midway between the opposing forces and lay motionless in an extremely dangerous spot, where shells from a distant part of the field were dropping every minute. Capt. Thomas saw that his friend was still alive, and made up his mind in an instant.

"Come on, boys," he shouted, and dashed forward, followed by his men.

Five men fell before they had advanced fifty yards. Still shouting encouragingly to his followers, Capt. Thomas ran to where his wounded friend lay, raised him to his shoulder and carried toward a large rock which offered shelter from the flying shells and bullets. The rock was only a dozen paces distant, but once a shell burst almost at his feet, covering both with dirt. When the coveted place of safety was reached, Capt. Thomas collapsed. After a time he was found by his victorious comrades lying insensible beside the man whose life he had saved.

Capt. Thomas carried away the stump of an arm and Capt. Williams the stump of a leg as souvenirs of the fight; and when the war was over they laughingly agreed to form a pool of sound limbs and keep bachelors' hall for the remainder of their lives.

NO LONGER SPEECHLESS.

Chicago Selected as the Site for the World's Fair of 1892.

The House of Representatives Finally Decides the Matter.

Eight Ballots Required to Settle the Contest for the Show.

Excitement Over the Result of the Great Fight for the Prize.

Choosing the Fair Site.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—In spite of the bad day, with rain falling, the hall and galleries of the house of representatives were at noon packed with spectators and crowds obstructed the corridors. All of these people gathered to witness the deciding struggle between the supporters of New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Washington in the contest for the location of the World's fair of 1892. A host of representative men were to be seen in the reserved galleries.

The clerk of the house read the special order prescribing the method of voting upon places for the fair requiring some one place to have a majority of all votes before a decision was reached. Foster, of Georgia, wished to know if there would be an opportunity afforded to discuss the question as to whether there would be a fair before selecting the site. The speaker replied that under the special order this opportunity could not be had and immediately called for the roll. There was some [illegible] responses were made which were promptly checked by the speaker.

The first ballot resulted: [illegible] New York 22, St. Louis 6, Washington 26, [illegible] Chicago 154, [illegible] 155.

The second ballot resulted: [illegible] New York 22, St. Louis 6, Washington 26, [illegible] Chicago 154, [illegible] 155.

The third ballot resulted: [illegible] Chicago 157, New York 53, Washington 26, [illegible] 155.

Fourth ballot—Chicago, 157; New York, 53; St. Louis 38, Washington, 26; total 302, majority 152.

A verification of the sixth call was demanded before it was announced and it was made with the following result: Chicago, 159; New York, 1[illegible]6; St. Louis, 22; Washington, 19; total 306; majority 154.

Wilson of West Virginia made the motion that the house take a recess until to-morrow morning. On division being called for the friends of Chicago voted against the recess and the friends of the other cities generally favored the motion.

The vote on the motion for a recess resulted: 138 yeas, 17[illegible] nays, so the house refused to take a recess and Chicago men were jubilant.

Seventh ballot—Chicago, 155; New York, 52; St. Louis, 27; Washington, 1[illegible]; total 31[illegible]; majority 156.

Chicago missed only one of winning and the excitement was intense.

Eighth ballot—Chicago, 157; St. Louis, 25; Washington, 18; New York, 107; total 307; majority 154.

When the vote was announced the house at [illegible] to-morrow.

CHICAGO, February 25.—The streets of Chicago this afternoon and evening presented a scene of excitement, modest but unmistakable, and the crowds surrounding the newspaper offices and other places where bulletins are displayed were representatives of all classes of society and such cordial [illegible]. Fireworks, gratifying, [illegible] and [illegible] shouts of joy is not often witnessed anywhere. The unanimity of the city's pay was the feature of the occasion. Usually upon news of this sort or other news from political conventions and the like, there is to be seen the losing side, but here all were winners. To-night the toots of horns are mingled with the booming of cannons and at the clubs, hotels and other resorts the coming of the world's fair to Chicago is being celebrated with a vim.

The fight over the world's fair site is regarded as finally settled by the action of the house to-day. New York's representatives accept the defeat calmly and philosophically and consider it fair. They say that New York despite many drawbacks made a gallant fight and now they have been beaten they bow gracefully to the situation and intend to do what they can to make the fair a success in Chicago. New Yorkers think Chicago has taken a tremendous responsibility upon herself.

Depew says to-night: "The most marvelous exhibit of modern times has been successfully in Paris. Whatever Chicago does is to be compared with that. If she equals it she has made a success; if she surpasses it she has made a triumph; if she fails below she will be held responsible by the American people for having assumed what she was not equal to. I believe she will succeed."

Many St. Louis and Washington men have already announced that they intend to work for Chicago. It is not believed the strength of the opponents to the fair will exceed 60 votes. It is probable, however, that a large number of members will be found in favor of postponing the date of the fair until 1893.

Says He is Silver's Friend.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—Secretary Windom appeared before the house committee on coinage, weights and measures to-day for the purpose of having an interchange of opinion on the subject of silver coinage with the members of the committee. He declared that his bill was framed to meet in the best way he could devise the present financial condition of the country. He disavowed all charges that the bill was a makeshift, that its author did not believe in it and that it was brought forward to defeat some other measure. He said he was not by any strong friend of silver, although some people did not think so and he was anxious for some measure that would enhance its value.

Windom took up the objections raised against the bill. The first difficulty was that of excluding foreign coins. To meet this he had prepared an amendment to add to the first section making it the duty of collectors of customs to stamp or [illegible] every piece of silver bullion imported from foreign countries. It also makes it the duty of every assayer or refiner in the United States or any other person, or firm who may receive bars of silver stamped "foreign" or upon which bars are remelted or refined to stamp the resulting bars "refined." Infringements of these provisions are made [illegible] and punished with six months' imprisonment in the United States jail by the duly of such assayer or refiner so stamping the discriminating mark which would be equivalent to the amount of [illegible] in jail or refined with the word "foreign." The [illegible] provides for [illegible] silver coins. The penalties provided for failure [illegible] of refining the coins [illegible] shall not exceed [illegible] dollars. [illegible] and [illegible] are made [illegible] and [illegible] of the United States. Concerning the objection to the sixth section authorizing the secretary to pass [illegible] receipt of silver bullion [illegible] that the price is artificially advanced, the secretary said that so far as the speculative power is concerned he powers the secretary now has are greater than those conferred upon him by the bill. If the bill passed the price of silver would, in his opinion, advance steadily and rapidly. An excellent feature was the discretionary power, however, vested in the secretary [illegible] would prevent speculation in silver and it was with reference to preventing this rather than any expectation of using it that it was proposed. He, however, would [illegible] to be assailed [illegible] in striking out the objectionable feature of the bill that it made a commodity of silver [illegible] from a higher use as money purposes, the secretary said, he thought [illegible] a sentimental objection. [illegible] was not to depreciate silver but [illegible] it as nearly as he could to parity with gold. He was confident that the monetary world would [illegible] of the situation without endangering the interests of the country and would absorb the surplus silver and thereby put up the price certainly and rapidly.

In answer to a question by Conger [illegible] there was not any reasonable [illegible] in including gold in the first section of the bill as to benefit the interests of silver producers was not the only motive in the bill. He believed in using everybody's interest by the measure. He thought it the wheat raisers of the country more interested than the silver people for the farmers were [illegible] account of the depression in silver and the bill would tend to raise the prices of farm products. Free coinage, Windom said, would reduce silver below the present value. The present bill would increase the circulation of the country to the extent of $25,000,000 annually.

The Governor Signed One.

DENVER, February 25.—Governor Cooper informed a Times reporter to-day that he had signed one of the certificates of a sale of school land near Denver, the sale of which has caused so much discussion in the Denver papers. He will withhold his signature from the other certificates until after the return of Superintendent Dick from the east and an investigation will be made.

A High Priced Property.

CHICAGO, February 22.—A morning paper says that the Union Stock yards of Chicago are negotiating the sale of the property to an English syndicate. The price will be enormous, probably $30,000,000. Treasurer Williams, of the company, says there is no truth in the report.

To Investigate the Indians' Needs.

JAMESTOWN, N. D., February 24.—Father Stephan, a Catholic missionary, has arrived here from Washington en route to the Turtle Mountain Indian reservation, commissioned by Miss Drexel, of Philadelphia, to investigate the reports of destitution among the Indians at the reservation and to supply them, if necessary, with food and clothing.

Chamberlain's Denunciation.

LONDON, February 24.—Chamberlain, in a letter to the Times, denounces the new compact of the Gladstonians for the purchase of Parnellite votes by the abandonment of the principle of undenominational education in favor of the Catholics.

Pyne's Successor Chosen.

LONDON, February 24.—The election to fill the vacancy in the commons caused by the mysterious disappearance of Lawyer D. Pyne, home ruler, resulted in the return of Alfred Webb, home ruler.

DEATH IN A DRIFT.

The Horrors of the Hassayampa Disaster Described.

A Big Dam Swept Away and Probably Forty Lives Lost.

Terrible News Hard to Credit at Astoria or Bodie.

Town of Wickenberg Said to Have Escaped the Flood.

The Hassayampa Disaster.

PHOENIX, Ariz., February 25.—A courier has just arrived from the scene of the Hassayampa disaster and reports that a tremendous mountain of water came down the Hassayampa canon 2 o'clock on Saturday morning and thirty-four men lost their lives at Lower Dam where they were at work. They were all whites except three Chinese. The courier reports the town of Wickenberg all right. The loss of life in the valley between Wickenberg and the dam may not be known for some days but it is without a doubt considerable, and the number may possibly reach thirty or forty. The courier states that the upper dam had undoubtedly broken and carried other dams below down with it. The loss of property in the dams alone will amount to about $800,000.

PRESCOTT, Ariz. (via Prescott Junction) February 25.—No further particulars were received here to-day from the Walnut Grove disaster. A courier has been ordered for all day but he has failed to arrive, as the distance is sixty miles and the roads are badly washed and the streams swollen. This may account for the delay. Another courier was started from here to-night. In the suspense continues intense and the gravest fears are entertained that it may prove worse than first reported. The stage that left this route on Sunday night has not yet arrived.

An Appeal to the Czar.

PHILADELPHIA, February 22.—A large, attended meeting of the "Siberian Exile Petition Association" this afternoon agreed upon a form of petition to the Czar of Russia which will be circulated over the United States for signatures. The petition, which is a courtly one, urges of the interest taken by the Siberian exile question, comments on the penal reform already accomplished in Russia and calls the attention of the czar to the feeling of a friendly people in America. Not in the punishment of some of his subjects, Russia, whether from causes peculiar to her people, or on account of an ancient custom is not in all points in harmony with the humanizing sentiments of the age.

Senate Silver Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—The principal feature of the silver bill to be reported by the finance committee on finance as a substitute for the several bills on that subject referred to it are stated to be these: The secretary of the treasury is authorized to increase the purchase of silver bullion from two to four millions per month, and the requirement of the present law that the coinage of silver be at the rate of not less than two millions per month is taken out. The secretary is also authorized to purchase gold bullion in unrestricted quantities. Upon this gold and silver bullion the secretary shall issue treasury notes in such denominations as he shall see fit, to be redeemable in lawful money.

Democratic Senators Returning.

PENDLETON, Ore., February 22.—The two Montana senators, Doherty and Reed, who have been here for some time, left here this afternoon for Wallula junction where they are expected to join the other four democrats who have been in Portland. The senators expect to return at once to Montana.

Advices from Wood river state to-day that cattle and horses are dying in large numbers in that section. Many droves will be wiped out entirely unless a thaw comes soon.

The Secret Sessions.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—In executive session of the senate this afternoon the publication of the proceedings of secret sessions was considered. The practice of discussing nominations behind closed doors was criticised by several senators as un-American. It is understood, however, that in accordance with Dolph's resolution offered several days ago, it was decided to make inquiry into the method by which newspapers secure their information concerning the proceedings of executive sessions.

Details of the Siberian Outrage.

LONDON, February 22.—Further details of the outrage at the political prison at Kara reached the Russian exiles in London to-day. It appears that the trouble originated in a "hunger strike" in August when the women political prisoners tried to starve themselves to death to escape the brutalities of their jailors. All the women imprisoned abstained from food for fourteen days. Afterwards the jailors forced the women and then tempted them with food and then finding this of no avail threatened them. When several of the women were at the point of death from voluntary abstinence from food the prison officials resorted to artificial means to compel them to take nourishment. The methods adopted were violent and [illegible] and the women were compelled to abandon the strike.

The abominable outrages following this strike led Madame Sigida, whose death by flogging has already been announced, to ask for an interview with the director of the prison in hope of securing ameloration of the condition of the prisoners. The request was granted but she found him so abusive that in her exasperation she cast him away from her and struck his face. Madame Sigida was then taken from the director's office and conveyed to the prison in which common offenders are confined. Three of her companions from among the political prisoners were permitted to join her.

Some time after Baron Korff sent a special order directing that Madame Sigida be punished according to the regulations and the order was executed to the fullest extent. The punishment was so severe that death ensued from rupture of the heart. Her three companions committed suicide within an hour's time after hearing of Madame Sigida's death.

Many other women prisoners, hearing of the flogging and suicides, carried out their threats of suicide. They met together and many of them shared what poison they could obtain. Last evening two died. Their convulsions and the dead silence which reigned in the other cells aroused the attention of the guards who immediately summoned physicians who administered emetics to the survivors, and endeavored by every means to counteract the effects of the poison.

John Jacob Astor Dead.

—NEW YORK, February 22.—John Jacob Astor died this morning of heart failure. Astor complained yesterday morning that he was feeling unwell, but in the evening went out to dinner. Soon after he returned, he became so ill that the family sent for Dr. Fordyce Barker. When he reached the house he found the patient already dying. Hardly any pulse was perceptible. Astor continued to sink slowly until 6 o'clock this morning when he died. There were present at the death bed, Wm. Waldorf Astor and a couple of other relatives.

John Jacob Astor was the eldest son of the late William Astor and the grandson of the original John Jacob Astor, who founded the fortunes of the family. He was the head of the third generation of the Astor family. In 1875 his father died, leaving John Jacob a two-thirds share in his estate valued at $200,000,000. During the civil war Astor went to the front and served with credit as aid de camp to General McClellan. He is succeeded by his only son William Waldorf Astor, who was minister to Italy some years ago.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday from Trinity chapel. Thus passes away perhaps the richest man of America, certainly the head of the wealthiest family in this country. The benefactions of Astor and his wife, who died two years ago, were many and great.

Forty Lives Lost.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., February 22.—The fine large storage dam built across the Hassayampa river by the Walnut Valley Storage company two years ago at a cost of $800,000, gave way this morning under great pressure. The heavy flood swept everything before it. Forty persons are known to have lost their lives. At the town of Wickenburg, thirty miles below the dam, was the first stream, great fears are entertained for the safety of that town, but as there is no telegraphic communication no news will be obtainable until to-morrow at least.

A service dam located fifteen miles below the reservoir and fifteen miles of flume just approaching completion were also swept away. The company has spent over $800,000 on the enterprise of steering water for hydraulic mining. The machinery had arrived and they expected to commence operations next week.

The dam which held the waters back was 70 feet long at the base and 400 at top. It was 70 feet thick at the base and 100 feet deep. Lieutenant Brodie, in charge of the works, was absent at Phoenix superintending the shipment of machinery to the works, and was saved. Of those known to be drowned were C. Haines, his wife and four children, E. Boone and daughter, Joan Silby, Joseph Reynolds, Mrs. McCarthy and D. McMiller.

Cheap Passenger Rates.

DENVER, February 22.—The Colorado Passenger association held a special meeting in Denver yesterday and excursion rates within the state for the ensuing season. The meeting was held in the office of General Passenger Agent S. K. Hooper, of the Rio Grande, he being chairman and Horace Bird, of the Midland, secretary. There were present besides Chairman Hooper, Charles S. Lee, general passenger agent of the Midland, General Passenger Agent George Ady of the Santa Fe, Assistant General Passenger Agent Semple of the Union Pacific, Passenger Agent C. H. Milner of the Burlington, Passenger Agent George Fruen of the Rock Island, Passenger Agent C. P. Ziegler of the Santa Fe and General Western Passenger Agent P. J. Flynn of the Missouri Pacific. The meeting lasted several hours and was entirely harmonious, and the lowest rates in vogue last summer were readopted, including Grand Junction, Montrose and a few other points in the list. These rates will go into effect May 1.

In addition to the above agreement the association made a series of reduced round trip rates between Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Manitou. Commencing March 1 the round trip rates between the points mentioned, in either direction, will be as follows: Denver and Pueblo, $7; Denver and Colorado Springs, $5.50; Denver and Manitou, $8.75; Pueblo and Colorado Springs, $3.50; Pueblo and Manitou, $2.75. These tickets will be limited to 15 days without other instructions.

Sentenced for Life.

TRINIDAD, Colo., February 22.—Judge Gunter has sentenced Wm. Means, convicted of the murder of Barry Montague at El Moro last March, to the penitentiary for life. Means broke down and wept bitterly when he was called in and sentence pronounced. Means was a cowboy and with some companions started out to join the Ute town of El Moro. Barry Montague attempted to arrest them when Means pulled his revolver and shot, striking the officer in the heart, killing him instantly.

REAL ESTATE.

A Most Active Week in Real Estate Transactions.

Properties in the Business Part of the City in Demand.

Land Along the Line of the Electric Road Ready to Boom.

Building News Gathered Among the City Contractors.

During the past week the number and value of real estate transactions have been larger than was perhaps ever known in the history of this city in the same space of time. Why there should be such activity just at present is, perhaps, something of a mystery. There are a number of causes why the real estate should be strong and sales numerous in this city, not the least of which are the electric railroad, the prospect of securing the terminus of the Burlington railroad, etc., but they are facts that might have caused the same activity any time these past three months. Real estate men are a little divided as to the present cause outside of the general reasons for prosperity that are apparent to all.

It is a singular fact that real estate has had a little flurry during the month of February for several years past. This year it has taken the form of an active boom. The announcement last Sunday morning in the GAZETTE of the proposed line of the electric road started the ball rolling. A number of options were out along the proposed route and they were eagerly taken, two or three well known business properties changed hands, and since then real estate men have been on the go, while the talk on the streets is almost exclusively confined to real estate transactions.

Not a great many sales of residence properties are heard of, excepting those which have a prospect of soon becoming available as business property, and the sales most talked of are of this nature. Knob Hill and the properties in the suburbs along the electric railroad have moved up a notch, but they are not likely to boom much until the road is in active operation. A stimulus was given property in Parrish's addition during the week and sales were numerous.

Building in the city is about as usual at midwinter. Workmen are burrying the Bank and Hagerman blocks to completion, and a number of the large residences started during the fall are nearly completed. New residences are started almost daily just as has been the case for several years past. The contractors and builders report a good prospect for the year's building, with many persons figuring upon erecting residences and business houses.

NOTES.

C. P. Curtis & Co. report real estate sales for the month amounting to $50,000.

A second story is being placed on the cottage of W. A. Roby, on East Kiowa street.

Ashby has placed the latest and most attractive real estate sign on the street. It represents a small boy holding a globe.

Alderman Bartlett has the three story warehouse which he is building in the rear of his shop on Tejon and street enclosed.

Mr. L. H. Gowdy of the Republic has purchased a nine-room house in West Colorado Springs, on Washington avenue, for $3500.

Mr. C. K. Burkholder has sold his property in West Colorado Springs and will build a residence in the D. Russ Wood addition.

Wm. Sparks is to build a house at the corner of Tejon street and Vermijo avenue to cost $6700. The contractors are now figuring on the work.

Lots 14 and 15 in block 23, Parrish's addition, were sold on Friday for $1,050. They have a front age of 50 feet on Kiowa street and 140 on Spruce street and are to be subdivided.

Mr. A. G. Earle has purchased a lot on North Weber street in block 209 for $1,300. The sale was made through the agency of Denton & Merritt, and Mr. Earle will probably improve.

There was a rumor on the streets during the week that West Colorado Springs is to be taken into Colorado City as an addition. The matter could not be traced to a reliable source, however.

The 60x140 feet on the southeast corner of Nevada avenue and Monument street was sold through John Potter's real estate agency yesterday to Mr. C. L. Marston for $4500. The property was purchased of Mr. E. J. Eaton.

Mr. E. O. Hughes has definitely decided to improve the property on Tejon street now occupied by John Simmons as a meat market. He will begin in the near future the erection of a three-story building to cost about $4000. It will have a frontage of thirty feet and a depth of sixty-five feet.

Knob Hill is likely to take a boom in the near future, as the completion of the electric railroad will place it right in the market. A more lovely or sightly spot than Knob Hill for a suburban residence could not be selected. It has pure water, is removed from all dust, and other city nuisances and will be only seven minutes ride from the postoffice.

Mr. J. K. Miller has begun a new residence on North Nevada avenue to cost $4000. It is in the block south of his present residence.

During the week the residence of Mr. F. A. Waters, on North Nevada avenue was sold for $4,000. The particulars of the sale could not be learned.

Barnes & Irvine will remove their real estate offices to 108 Pike's Peak avenue in the near future, the office of Meyrick & Denton being removed to the Bank block.

Mr. J. C. Reynolds has purchased the 25 feet on Tejon street just north of the building formerly occupied by Mrs. Moore as a boarding house. The price paid is stated at $6,000.

Dr. W. W. Arnold, during the week, purchased of the Colorado Springs company 50x140 feet of vacant property at the corner of Yampa and Weber streets. The exact price is not given but is not far from $3000.

The Second Congregational church building has been enclosed, and proves to be one of the prettiest little churches in the city. Colorado Springs has several small churches now that only a few years ago would have been considered quite ornaments.

The real estate agency of D. S. Ervay & Co. yesterday effected the sale of the residence property of Mrs. Seward Alexander, at No. 23 South Nevada avenue, for $12,000. The property is 50x190 and has good improvements. The purchaser was a gentleman from the east.

An option has been given W. S. Goshen and S. T. Sessions on the property on Kiowa street known as the old Congregational church and also the old house adjoining for $25,000. It is a frontage of 115 feet, and the gentlemen propose to close the bargain before the expiration of the option.

Mr. Matt France, in speaking of the sale of the 50 feet on Nevada avenue next the court house for $9500 during the week, said yesterday that ten years ago, he, as executive commissioner, held an option on the property for 30 days for $800. At that time the county bought the land where the brick building now stands.

West Colorado Springs is looked upon with favor by investors, for among the sales reported by Reed Bros. agency are the following: House and lot to T. A. Nichols, house and lot to L. E. Gowdy, $2500; do to John B. Quinlan, $600. Reed Bros. did over $10,000 worth of business during the week, and is one of the most active and hard working firms in the city.

There was a meeting of the trustees of the Baptist church last week and the building committee was authorized to go forward and make contracts as soon as a specified sum was raised. This amount has been raised within $700 and it is expected that work will be begun within two weeks. The cost of the structure will be thirty-three thousand dollars, provided there are no extras.

M. Kennedy, one of the best known agents in the city, is of the opinion that the next 60 days will show quite an advance in all desirable properties. Mr. Kennedy reports the following sales during the week: Corner of Cascade and Cheyenne [illegible]x190; choice lot in residence portion of North Cascade avenue; corner lot, South Cascade avenue; one-fourth block, North Weber street; corner lot, North Weber street, and a lot in Boulder Heights. The sales amount to over $30,000 for the week.

Parrish's addition and all property west of the Monument creek as far as the Rocks and addition has been quite active the past week. Perhaps more money has been made by investors in this locality in the past four years than in any other part of the city, yet conservative people do not consider property there very high considering its proximity to the city, and all other things. Just why there should be such activity just at present is not stated, but the proposed bridge over Kiowa street and the rumors of a line of electric railroad are probably sending it up a little.

Electric fire alarm box No. 7 has been placed in position in front of the city hall. All alarms turned in at the city hall must now be rung from the box, the chief particularly requesting that the hose be not pulled.

The Glockner sanitarium has been opened for patients as announced. The price has been fixed at $7 per week including nursing and medical attendance, and already a number of patients are enrolled. The splendid institution will no doubt be a great success. Patients desiring admission should apply to Dr. Anderson.

E. P. Mapes, of Rusted, has furnished the following record of the weather for the week ending February 19, 1890: Highest temperature, 56 on 16th; lowest temperature, 9 on 13th; weekly mean temperature, 36.14. Direction of the wind, north one day, veering two days, west one day, south one day, northwest one day, southwest one day.

In Favor of the Democrat.

HELENA, Mont., February 24.—Judge McHatton, of Butte, to-day decided the [illegible] case in Silver Bow county in favor of Sullivan, the Democrat. It is possible the case will be appealed.

A heavy snow storm, and the worst this winter, is reported as prevailing all over Montana. Cattlemen are uneasy.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE.COM

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....$10 00 Six months.....$5 00
Three months.....2 50 One month.....1 00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....$1 50 Six months.....75
Three months.....50

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them. B. W. STEELE, Manager of the GAZETTE.

Mr. Eugene Field, of the Chicago News, has come into possession of one of the axes which Mr. Gladstone has used in cutting down trees. As he could not get George Washington's hatchet, it is to be hoped that the ax will have a chance to do all the good it can for him.

Marion Harland will probably fail in her efforts to complete the monument to the memory of Mary Washington, the mother of George Washington, the corner stone of which was laid fifty seven years ago. Her agitation is through her paper published in New York city. The market there is decidedly bearish on all monument schemes.

After a week of snow without a paper, Manitou is the little metropolis, is again favored with a journal. The first number of the Monument Recorder has just been issued and it is a bright, newsy paper worthy of support. Monument needs a good paper, in fact the town cannot afford to be without one and the Recorder promises to fill the need.

Chairman Wilson's bill may not be so disappointing as feared. The compromise suggested by him and adopted a week ago yesterday gives New York the only show she has had, but the show has been made only the shadow of a chance by the selfish wrangling of politicians and the sluggish interest of her millionaires. The whole matter was approached from a wrong standpoint to attract attention in New York city. Instead of attempting to stir the public spirit, an attempt had been made to show how much there was in it. Now subscriptions might have been obtained much more promptly.

Elsewhere will be found a letter from the president of the board of trade which we hope will be read by every citizen. There have always been a few public spirited men who have given freely of their money and their time and untiringly of their efforts to keep the board of trade in existence and to make it useful, but the burden of a work in which all share the benefits should not be allowed to rest on the few. New officers for the organization have just been elected and have entered upon their duties with a spirit and a determination which merit for them the hearty support of every member. To-morrow night the first meeting under the new officers will be held and the latter have the right to expect that the appreciation of what they have already done and the confidence in the good results of their future efforts will find expression in a large attendance at this meeting. Now is a good opportunity to open a larger and more useful career for the board which with the proper support from everyone can be made an efficient factor in the rapid progress of the city.

It is to be regretted that the Florida senators should in any way attempt to defend the killing of Deputy Marshal Saunders in that state recently. Saunders was murdered in cold blood while in the discharge of his duty as an officer of the government and if there was a single circumstance connected with the case to make the brutal crime less hideous than it appears to have been or the perpetrators worthy of anything but the severest penalty the law allows that circumstance has not been brought to public attention either in the published reports of the murder or in the defense made of it by Senator Call in his speech in the United States senate. Senator Call and his colleague from Florida should have been the leaders in a demand for an investigation of the crime which rests as a dark spot on the name of the state they represent. It will not do to try to attract attention from the crime by pointing out the shortcomings in the political methods indulged in by Senator Chandler and other northern republicans. The charges may be true. Senator Chandler does not enjoy an enviable political reputation, but in pointing out these shortcomings it was too evident that Senator Call was avoiding the main question. It was scarcely appropriate for him to accompany his severe denunciation of northern republican corruption with a defense of a southern democratic murder. Senator Call is not the first senator to defend a crime for partisan reasons. Nor has such defense been confined to this side of the senate. It has been quite as common on the republican side. It is, however, to be hoped that the day is not far distant when it will not be considered necessary to show party allegiance in this way either in the senate or out of it and that crime wherever it may appear, in whatever form it may occur and without regard to who may commit it, will be equally abhorred and its punishment demanded without reference to parties.

Scribner's Magazine for March, after devoting its opening pages for several months to articles of practical interest and exploration, has, as its leading feature for March, a purely literary paper on Charles Lamb, who always commands the sympathetic interest of people who read. It also contains the concluding paper in Colonel Church's remarkable study of Ericsson's career; a brief description of the Australian Boomerang, a striking summary of the recent wonderful French experiments in hypnotism; a picturesque account of the remnant of Seminoles who live in the Everglades of Florida; dramatic chapters in the two illustrated serials, and a good short story, poems, and "The Point of View," the new department. Six of the articles are illustrated. Benjamin Ellis Martin has, with great zeal and industry, followed "In the Footprints of Charles Lamb" about his homes and haunts in London and its suburbs. He recalls his ever charming personality, and surrounds him with his coterie of friends in all his varied abodes. The patient researches made by the author have enabled him to correct errors about Lamb which have passed for truths since Talfourd and Barry Cornwall wrote their books about him. Mr. Martin has cleared the record of the exact block and floor of Lamb's birthplace—a point not yet made, even by Canon Ainger. This article is most attractively illustrated from pen and ink drawings by Herbert Railton, and from sketches by John Fulleylove, both well known English artists. There are besides two remarkable Lamb portraits. The article will be concluded in the April number. Kirk Munroe, who spends half of every year in southern Florida, has written "A Forgotten Remnant"—the four hundred Seminoles descended from those left in the almost inaccessible everglades by General Harney, when in 842 he declared the war against them ended. This remnant has absolutely no legal existence, and no help from the government, yet it has cultivated fields, raised groves of fruit trees, accumulated live stock, and developed its small commercial resources. The author, who knows them thoroughly, believes these to be the finest specimens of the American Indian as can be found. The very rich illustrations are from unique photographs.

The Gunnison News Democrat, following the example set by about nine out of every ten newspapers in the state, makes some severe comments on the Colorado Springs council's action in "granting licenses to drug stores." The average reader might think, from the comments so generously bestowed on this act by the state press that the city of Colorado Springs was by one stroke of the pen changed from the community which it once was, famous for its practical and effective liquor restrictions and the consequent good results in the morality of its people, into a community where rum flows with a freedom which is sure to carry with its current vice and crime and poverty into hundreds of the homes composing it. For the benefit of those papers who imagine they see this dark cloud of impending danger hovering over our beautiful city, and who are naturally in their deep sympathy for the gloomy future we are obliged to face, brought to severe criticisms of a city council responsible for the presence of that cloud, we would state that it does not exist. It is a myth and a delusion. The liquor restrictions instead of being relaxed by the passage of the last ordinance on the subject by the council are more rigid than before. Heretofore the drug stores have been privileged to sell liquor in packages of not less than a quart or by physicians' prescription and the city has derived no revenue from such sale. Now for the same privilege druggists are obliged to pay a license of $1,000. But still another step in advance has been taken in the direction of temperance. The sale of liquor which was heretofore allowed on every day of the week is now strictly prohibited on Sunday except by a physician's prescription. By the new ordinance the city not only complies with the act of the last legislature which requires that in all cities of the state "the license fee for the privilege of selling spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than one gallon shall not be less than six hundred dollars," but it brings to the city treasury a large revenue from a legitimate and proper source. The city council were not satisfied with mere compliance with the legislative act but went further and made the license four hundred dollars more than required, thus insuring increased benefit from the measure.

In an article on the advertising convention which we published a few days ago some discouraging comments on the project were erroneously credited to the Pueblo Chieftain. They should have been credited to the Pueblo Press, which has a dress similar to the Chieftain. The error was undoubtedly apparent to all who are familiar with the policy pursued by the Chieftain with regard to the convention, and the hearty and active support it has given to further the project of advertising Colorado's resources. We make this correction for the benefit of those who do not have the opportunity to see the Chieftain, and to whom it would be therefore misleading and unjust.

Mr. Labouchere's opinions are always interesting and particularly so when he gives opinions as a Christian man. In discussing the successor to Mr. Gladstone, he said John Morley would not do because "these atheists are too high minded for us Christians."

Colorado Springs has good educational institutions of its own, and occasionally we send students to average up the institutions of learning in the east. One of the greatest of college honors is to be elected editor of the leading college paper. It is much greater sometimes than the honors conferred at commencement, because it is the clearer and better judgment of the students. The valedictorian frequently does not amount to much after life, but the class orators and poets usually distinguish themselves. The leading paper at Harvard is the Crimson, published daily. It has a board of six editors. Of these Mr. Money and Mr. E. B. Adams, both of this city, are on the board, so that this city furnishes a third of the talent on the leading paper of Harvard.

Senator Blair spoke six days on his educational bill, and since then the country has been lost. The senate ought to have an all night session whenever Blair speaks. There would be no need of any one being present except the presiding officer, and this would not be a great task if it were arranged that the senators at Chamberlain's should take turn during the night. Senator Blair's speech would have just as much effect and would have almost as large an audience if given in this way. Since the days of John P. Hale, New Hampshire has not had a creditable man in the senate. She has sent either cranks like Blair or men of very ordinary talent like Chandler. Many of the sons of the old Granite state go out into other parts of the country and have a distinguished career. She ought to keep one or two of them at home and be properly represented by them in the senate.

Representative Taylor, of Illinois, has introduced a joint resolution expressing the opinion that the term of the president and vice president should be changed from four to six years, and that there should only be one term. The public sentiment of the country as it has expressed itself again and again is in favor of this. The only opposition has been among the politicians, who see that it would at once overthrow the spoils system. If it is thoroughly understood when a candidate becomes president that he cannot, under any circumstances, be re-elected, his course will be much more independent as regards patronage. Whatever debt he owes, it will be owed to the country rather than to a few politicians. Until this does take place, or until officers are appointed for life of good behavior, we shall never settle this spoils system. The average politician has not character enough to withstand the temptation of using his office to help himself in the future.

The final commitment of the world's fair bill in New York simply amounted to Chauncey M. Depew's suggesting a plan to get Mr. Platt and Mr. Piscoco down easy. At the meeting on Monday night, when the matter was finally settled, Mr. Depew opposed the partisan issue very nicely. He began by saying: "I appreciate the perfect honor in coming here to night without first having received permission from the new guardian of the republican party of the state of New York, the Hon. W. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire," regarding partisanship as the cause of most of the members of the commission and showed that it was practically impossible that a commission composed of such men should be used for partisan purposes. Regarding the position of the republican party on this question, he said the following:

Now, who are the best judges as to the partisanship or the non-partisanship of this commission? My friend, the Hon. William E. Chandler, United States senator from New Hampshire, says that it is partisan and cannot be trusted. The republican state committee met at the Fifth Avenue hotel. Some twenty odd gentlemen of unquestionable intelligence and republicanism, whose opinions in matters in their own neighborhood would be conclusive, and most of them my personal friends, from western, northern and interior counties, arrived in New York at 9 o'clock in the morning, ascertained at 11 that those 103 citizens of New York were a partisan body and went home in the afternoon. That is the testimony for plaintiffs, before the jury of the people of the state of New York.

On the other side Colonel Cruger, chairman of the republican county committee; and an official leader of the republican party in the city; Elihu Root, the intimate friend of President Arthur during his long leadership of the republican organization here, and himself for three years its president; Joe J. Erhardt, the last republican candidate for mayor and now collector of the port; Cornelius N. Bliss, for twenty-five years a leading republican of the city and one of the largest contributors to its campaign funds, and for many years and until last year, when he declined longer to serve, chairman of the republican state committee; Warner Miller, for six years a United States senator, the republican leader of the state, and in the last campaign the republican candidate for governor; six of the nine members of the state committee from this end of the state, all declare with emphasis and the greatest publicity, and all stake their reputations and party standing upon the fairness and non-partisanship of this commission. Who knows best? The people who live in other states and other parts of this state, or the men who for years have stood at the front and borne the brunt of the battle against the overwhelming democratic majorities in the great city of New York?

Mississippi is the last accession to the mourners' row of states afflicted with the loss of state funds through the defalcation of the officer having them in charge. It is a fact worthy of note that the southern states have frequent trouble of this kind with their fiscal officers, indeed, few of them have escaped it. Southern people would do well to indignantly deny any assertion to the effect that there might be a distinct connection traced between their genera and flagrant defiance of the election laws and the frequent defalcation of their state treasurers. Yet this assertion can be made on grounds so reasonable that it should set southern leaders to thinking. It cannot be regarded as singular that a state treasurer, who knows he has been elected in office largely through the application of one set of laws, should not be very deeply imbued with a regard for another set of laws on the same statute books. The step between corruption of the ballot and robbery of the state treasury is not a long one. It is impossible for either a citizen or an official to elect what laws he shall obey and what he may not obey. The duty of both embraces each and every law. It embraces the election laws with the same force as it embraces the law against burglary and robbery. When a state treasurer sees those among the people in private life the most widely respected and honored buying and selling votes like merchandise, and suppressing and miscounting others in open defiance of the law to place them in office, it is not strange that he does not find it difficult, when in that office, to go a step further in this lawbreaking by putting his hand in the public purse and misappropriating the funds therein. The southern people cannot expect to reap any other kind of a crop than that sown. If they sow dishonesty they must expect to reap it. The same people and press of Mississippi, who for years have aided in the constant methods by which their public servants have been elected in office are now crying out for the punishment of the dishonesty of one of those officials. As his dishonesty has but followed their examples. The law can only reach him, for they are scarcely less guilty. The defalcation of the Mississippi treasurer will not open the eyes of the people of that state to the danger of the pernicious example they set on each election day, when they trample on the sanctity of the ballot and forget that freedom and purity of suffrage is the first great principle of our national system, the several hundred thousand dollars cost will never be invested.

The United States government since the starting of this city has derived returns from our public sufficient to pay the building as provided in Senator Teller's bill. No bill for a public building has ever been urged so strongly with more just claims based on providing for a public building at Colorado Springs.

Harper's Magazine for March defies generalization. Its list of contents displays a variety and an excellence that cannot be adequately described in a general statement. If it did not contain a practical article of public importance, a descriptive article of commercial significance, a sketch of scientific interest, a pictures, a paper, poems of real inspiration, a number of striking stories and valuable editorial comments, it might be truthfully called a "Fine Arts Number," for Anne Thackeray Ritchie contributes an essay upon the modern apostle of art, John Ruskin, supplementing, by personal reminiscences, sympathetic portraiture, and biographical details, Dr. Waldstein's critical article upon Ruskin in the February number of last year; Theodore Child offers a critical and historical note upon the Winged Victory of Samothrace, illustrated by a photograph of this masterpiece, and decorative designs, in the Greek spirit, by Luc Olivier Merson; Dr. Waldstein publishes, for the first time, an account of "The Restored Head of Iris in the Parthenon Frieze," telling how he identified the fragment after its discovery during the late excavations on the Acropolis, and how his identification was subsequently confirmed, beyond question; E. S. Kreble offers a few hints for the enjoyment of musical art, explaining "How to Listen to Wagner's Music;" and, in the editorial departments, both George William Curtis and William Dean Howells have notices of interest in the domain of literary art, the former recalling reminiscences of the late Robert Browning, and the latter discussing the alleged decay of American authors. Besides these contributions to the literature of the fine arts, appear the other contents, already alluded to. General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., continues the series of articles on modern armies with "The Army of the United States," illustrated by B. F. Zogbaum. Dr. Samuel Kneeland contributes an article on "Manila and its Surroundings." Professor E. Benedict, Ph.D., states and explains the seeming marvel of "The Nala Kahr, or Cobra Stone." Twenty illustrations, drawn by Joseph Pennell, form, with a record of impressions by Elizabeth Robins Pennell, a complete justification for the universal interest in "Venetian Boats." Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, Gerald Massey, Joseph B. Gilder, Charles Washington Coleman, and Florence Bennitzer, contribute poems which might be taken as a proof of what Mr. Howells says in "The Study" concerning American poetry. Short stories are told by Margaret Crosby, Rebecca Harding Davis, and Lizzie W. Champney; and Mr. Howells begins a serial story, entitled "The Shadow of a Dream," which has all the interest of a powerful drama, and all the subtlety of a profound psychological study. The Editor's Drawer, introduced with a social satire by Charles Dudley Warner, forms a sparkling conclusion to the number.

The Manitou Springs Journal published a very excellent New Year's edition. To show the value of such editions, it publishes the following:

A lady writes from Hot Springs, Arkansas, stating that she had accidently come across a portion of the New Year's edition of the Journal, and asks that a number of copies be sent to different parties. She is in Hot Springs for her health, but this fragment of the Journal has determined her to come to Manitou in the spring and within all probability have the effect of bringing others as well. This is but an average instance. Hundreds of letters have been received, and are still being received, asking for copies of the special issue, and crediting the interest thus aroused to the reputation it has made. We feel justly flattered with the success of the scheme.

The British secretary of war announced to the house that he had reprimanded Lord Wolseley on his article on the "British Army" in Harper's Magazine. Wolseley will not have much sympathy. Even if he were not in official life, he has been a little too free in uttering these opinions. The superciliousness in which he criticised our soldiers in the civil war showed a want of propriety to say the least. Wolseley never commanded over twenty five thousand British soldiers at a time in a campaign, and yet one would think that he had been in the habit of handling forces of one and two hundred thousand all his life. He in fact he never saw so many soldiers together as a dozen different generals we had commanded, nor has the ever foreign army all combined barbarians. He never has fought with a civilized nation, and really has no idea of what war is except as he obtains it through books.

The Denver Republican is still insisting on a reduction of the electric light rates. It appears that this city has a much more favorable showing, should a statement made recently it appears that we have a very favorable contrast in comparison with many large cities. The fact that we have but 26 lights should be taken into consideration. Salt Lake, with 150 lights, pays $180 a year; Omaha, with 100 lights, pays $120 a year; Minneapolis, with 145 lights, pays $120 a year, while Denver, with 210 lights, has been paying $2 6 per year. Colorado Springs with 65 lights four of them has only been paying $120, one was offered on a five years' contract the same lights for $ 50 a year. We also understand this company is not waiting for the passage of an ordinance before arranging to put in a smoke protector. The matter is now being investigated and will be settled in an early day.

On St. Valentine's evening the printers of Omaha gave a ball, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the fund for the Printers' home, to be built in this city. The ball was in every way successful and the receipts will materially swell the fund. A novel feature of the entertainment was the setting up and printing in the ball room of a newspaper called "Ye Printers Annual." A full editorial staff was present in the ball room and those not familiar with the inside of a printing office had a chance to see its practical workings. The paper when complete contains a large number of advertisements, showing that the people of Omaha are generous and all and proposed. It is wonderful how popular the idea of a printers' home is among the printers throughout the country. All sorts of methods are being employed to obtain a sufficient fund to begin the building fund. Among some of the unions subscriptions of a dollar each are requested and a proper receipt is sent from the executive office at Indianapolis. If any of our readers should be inclined to help this cause by a small subscription, they may leave it with Mr. W. J. Mathews at this office, who will forward it.

Chicago has won in the struggle for the World's Fair. So far as the public spirit of her citizens was concerned she deserved to win. Indeed all cities been equally public spirited. New York undoubtedly would have been selected for as Chauncey M. Depew said, no one would think of holding a World's Fair in England outside of London; in France, outside of Paris; in Germany, outside of Berlin, or in Austria, outside of Vienna. New York was the natural place for it to be held. It is the commercial, political and social center of the country. Its hotels and railroads, as well as its street car communications would have best accommodated the large crowd that will attend the fair. But her slowness in raising the necessary money and finally the unseemly wrangling for whatever spoils might come out of it naturally disgusted the country with the people of New York and there was lack of confidence that the fair would be a success in that city. The arguments were in favor of New York, but the people and politicians of New York took all the force out of the arguments. It is a bitter lesson to New York and one that it is to be hoped she will learn. There are certain politicians that should be taught never again to introduce their selfish interest when the good of the state and city at large are at stake. The best thing New York can do now is to take hold and finish the monument she has begun. There is a monument to Washington begun about 18[illegible] and a monument to Grant begun in 1885. While there are many reasons why the fair will not be so great a success in Chicago as in New York, yet so long as the question has been decided, there should be the most cheerful and hearty acquiescence in the decision. The citizens of Chicago have shown so much public spirit in this matter that the best results are to be anticipated. Her parks give a choice of magnificent sites, her people are generous and will make any sacrifice for the honor of the city. Not only in this matter has there been no republicans or democrats but there has been no socialists or prohibitionists.

From the present outlook we are more likely to be troubled with a national deficiency than a national surplus. The estimated receipts for the year ending June 30th, 189[illegible], are $385,000,000. The proposed appropriations for the same time amount to $406,000,000. Besides there are deficiency bills that will bring this amount up to $430,000,000. The republican party must be careful during this session or the lease of power will be short. It was the extravagance of the Kelley congress that assisted materially to beat the republican party in 1882, and made the leadership of Randall at the head of the appropriations committee, appear safer to the business men of the country than the Falconer-Robeson crowd.

The Denver News is in favor of stone pavements in Denver and the Republican, of asphalt. The principal argument of the News is that the use of stone is the use of a Colorado product. The argument of the Republican is that asphalt is most used and approved by the most beautiful cities in the country. Both arguments have force. There is no question how about the desirability of asphalt pavement where the traffic is light. Washington, St. Paul, Buffalo and other cities are conclusive illustrations of what Senator Wheeler said in the street sprinkling convention is really the most practical pavement can be obtained in Rio Grande county. If this be true, it is the policy of the News' argument, and the News might move to make the matter unanimous by urging an asphalt pavement on the same ground it is now urging the stone pavement. If this is good, Denver will be the most beautiful city between the Mississippi and the Pacific coast. Omaha may be in favor of stone pavement, but Omaha is not a candidate by any means to be considered in the same breath with living metropolis.

Denver merchants have had considerable to say regarding the sale of some land near Denver at not half of its value. The issue is a very simple one. As in the Weekly I met, but this was hardly sufficient matter for so important a sale. It is just as well to let the matter has come up and discussed well all attention to the whole matter of the sale lands. No one who knows Senator Wolcott for a moment think that he was any collusion in this sale. He is a man of honor and has not a venal drop of blood in his veins. But the sale has never made public. Before the sale is made let the people have the board decide for the expenses of the city out of proportion to what is to be done and the most advantageous connected with the proposition. If the sale is decided every dollar to be coming into valuable and permanent improvements of the largest sorts of revenue that the state has. The law regarding advertising is not at all what it should be. There should be no sale of state lands of any value without notice being given to the capitalists of the state. It is just as important that the sale of valuable land in Costilla county should be advertised in Arapahoe as in Costilla, because there are fewer people in Costilla county than in Arapahoe to handle any large investment. Many sales when properly advertised in newspapers according to law have not been properly attended in some cases members of the land board have bid themselves and thus prevented a too great sacrifice. The publicity given the present sale will draw the attention of people to this subject, and perhaps there will be more interest taken whenever another sale takes place. The best way out of the present fix is to annul the sale and have a new one, if it can be done according to law.

Senator Blair has this to say about the press of this country:

One would suppose, he said, that the press was under bonds to keep the people in ignorance of such facts as he had been bringing before the senate. He ventured to say that of all which he had laid before the senate as to these terrible facts indicative of approaching ruin, the false press of this land had not circulated to the people to the amount of half a column. That faithlessness on the part of the American press indicated corruption and danger of the deepest dye to the people of the country. He believed that the press was in a league—a corrupt league—a league to prevent the spread of the facts which he laid before the senate. And he was not wholly, he declared, without evidence to justify his belief. There were agencies in this country at the bottom of that foul and infernal work.

The press of the country has its opinion of Senator Blair. If he was saying something worth printing and was not a perpetual motion wind machine, he would have a hearing.

The Salt Lake Herald has just bought a Goss perfecting press which is the first used in Salt Lake. It prints, cuts and folds twelve thousand eight-page papers every hour.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE® com

THE GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....$10 00 Six months.....$5 00
Three months.....2 50 One month.....1 00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum.....$1 50 Six months.....75
Three months.....50

ADVERTISING

Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against employes of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Mr. Eugene Field, of the Chicago News, has come into possession of one of the axes which Mr. Gladstone has used in cutting down trees. As he could not get George Washington's hatchet, it is to be hoped that the ax will have a chance to do all the good it can for him.

Marion Harland will probably fail in her efforts to complete the monument to the memory of Mary Washington, the mother of George Washington, the corner stone of which was laid fifty seven years ago. Her agitation is through her paper published in New York city. The market there is decidedly bearish on monument schemes.

After a trial of a few weeks without a paper, Montreal, the Dixie metropolis, is again equipped with a journal. The first number of the Monument Recorder has just been issued and it is a bright, newsy paper, worthy of support. Monument needs a good paper, in fact the town cannot afford to be without one and the Recorder promises to fill the need.

Chauncey M. Depew need not be so disappointed after all. The compromise suggested by him and adopted a week ago yesterday gave New York the only show she had. But the show had been made only by a hair's breadth of a chance by the selfish work of politicians and the sluggish interest of millionaires. The whole matter was apparent from a week ago and failed to attract attention in New York city. Instead of attempting to rouse the public spirit, an attempt had been made to show how much there was in it, the subscriptions might have been obtained much more promptly.

Also will be found a letter from the president of the board of trade which we hope will be read by every one in it. There have always been a few public spirited men who have given freely of their money and their time and energy of their efforts to keep the board of trade in existence and to make it useful, but the burden of a work in which all share the benefits should not be allowed to rest on the few. New officers for the organization have just been elected and have entered upon their duties with a spirit and a determination which merit for them the hearty support of every member. To-morrow night the first meeting under the new officers will be held and the latter have the right to expect that the appreciation of what they have already done and the confidence in the good results of their future efforts will find expression in a large attendance at this meeting. Now is a good opportunity to open a larger and more useful career for the board which with the proper support from everyone can be made an efficient factor in the rapid progress of the city.

It is to be regretted that the Florida senators should in any way attempt to defend the killing of Deputy Marshal Saunders in that state recently. Saunders was murdered in cold blood while in the discharge of his duty as an officer of the government and if there was a single circumstance connected with the case to make the brutal crime less hideous than it appears to have been or the perpetrators worthy of anything but the severest penalty the law allows that circumstance has not been brought to public attention either in the published reports of the murder or in the defense made of it by Senator Call in his speech in the United States senate. Senator Call and his colleague from Florida should have been the leaders in a demand for an investigation of the crime which rests as a dark blot on the name of the state they represent. It will not do to try to attract attention from the crime by pointing out the shortcomings in the political methods indulged in by Senator Chandler and other northern republicans. The charges may be true. Senator Chandler does not enjoy an enviable political reputation, but in pointing out these shortcomings it was too evident that Senator Call was avoiding the main question. It was scarcely appropriate for him to accompany his severe denunciation of northern republican corruption with a defense of a southern democratic murder. Senator Call is not the first senator to defend a crime for partisan reasons. Nor has such defense been confined to this side of the senate. It has been quite as common on the republican side. It is, however, to be hoped that the day is not far distant when it will not be considered necessary to show party allegiance in this way either in the senate or out of it and that crime wherever it may appear, in whatever form it may occur and without regard to who may commit it, will be equally abhorred and its punishment demanded without reference to parties.

Scribner's Magazine for March, after devoting its opening pages for several months to articles of practical interest and exploration, has, as its leading feature for March, a purely literary paper on Charles Lamb, who always commands the sympathetic interest of people who read. It also contains the concluding paper in Colonel Church's remarkable study of Ericsson's career; a brief description of the Australian Boomerang, a striking summary of the recent wonderful French experiments in hypnotism; a picturesque account of the remnant of Seminoles who live in the Everglades of Florida; dramatic chapters in the two illustrated serials, and a good short story, poems, and "The Point of View," the new department. Six of the articles are illustrated. Benjamin Ellis Marsh has, with great zeal and industry, followed in the footprints of Charles Lamb" about his haunts and haunts in London and its suburbs. He recalls his ever charming personality, and surrounds him with his coterie of friends in all his various abodes. The patient researches made by the author have enabled him to correct errors about Lamb which have passed for truths since Talfourd and Barry Cornwall wrote their books about him. Mr. Martin has unearthed the record of the exact locality and door of Lamb's birthplace—a point not yet made, even by Canon Ainger. This article is most attractively illustrated from pen and ink drawings by Herbert Railton, and from sketches by John Fairley-love, with well known English artists; there are besides two remarkable Lamb portraits. The article will be concluded in the April number. Kirk Munroe, who spends half of every year in southern Florida has written "A Forgotten Remnant"—The four hundred Seminoles reserved from those left in the almost inaccessible everglades by General Harney, when in 1842 he declared the war against them ended. This remnant has absolute physical existence, and no help from the government, yet it has cultivated fields, raised groves of fruit trees, accumulated live stock, and developed its small commercial resources. The author, who knows them thoroughly, believes these to be the fine specimens of the American Indian as can be found. The very rich illustrations are from unique photographs.

The Gunnison News-Democrat, following the example set by about nine out of every ten newspapers published in the state, makes some severe comments on the Colorado Springs council's action in "granting licenses to dive stores." The average reader might think from the comments so generously bestowed on this act by the state press that the city of Colorado Springs was by one stroke changed from the community which it once was, famous for its practical and effective liquor restrictions and the consequent good results in the morality of its people, into a community where rum flows with a freedom which is sure to carry with its current vice and crime, and poverty, into hundreds of the homes composing it. For the benefit of those papers who imagine they see this dark cloud of impending danger hovering over our beautiful city, and who are naturally, in their deep sympathy for the gloomy future we are obliged to face, brought to severe criticisms of a city council responsible for the presence of that cloud, we would state that it does not exist. It is simply and a delusion. The liquor restrictions instead of being relaxed by the passage of the last ordinance on the subject by the council, are more rigid than before. Heretofore the drug stores have been privileged to sell liquor in packages of not less than a quart on by physicians prescription and the city has derived no revenue from such sale. Now for the same privilege druggists are obliged to pay a license of $1,000. But still another step in advance has been taken in the direction of temperance. The sale of liquor which was heretofore allowed on every day of the week is now strictly prohibited on Sunday except by a physician's prescription. By the new ordinance the city not only complies with the act of the last legislature which requires that in all cities of the state "the license fee for the privilege of selling spirituous, vinous and malt liquors in less quantities than one gallon shall not be less than six hundred dollars," but it brings to the city treasury a large revenue from a legitimate and proper source. The city council were not satisfied with mere compliance with the legislative act but went further and made the license four hundred dollars more than required, thus insuring increased benefit from the measure.

In an article on the advertising convention which we published a few days ago some discouraging comments on the project were erroneously credited to the Pueblo Chieftain. They should have been credited to the Pueblo Press, which has a dress similar to the Chieftain. The error was undoubtedly apparent to all who are familiar with the policy pursued by the Chieftain with regard to the convention, and the hearty and active support it has given to further the project of advertising Colorado's resources. We make this correction for the benefit of those who do not have the opportunity to see the Chieftain, and to whom it would be therefore misleading and unjust.

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The final consensus on the world's fair all in New York since it was mentioned to Chauncey M. Depew's suggesting a plan to get Mr. Patterson and Mr. Silcock down easy. At the meeting on Monday night, when the matter was finally settled, Mr. Depew disposed of the partisan issue very nicely. He began by saying: "I appreciate the peril I incur in coming here to-night without first having received permission from the new guardian of the republican party of the state of New York, the Hon. W. E. Chandler, of New Hampshire." Regarding partisanship, he called a list of most of the members of the commission and showed that it was practically impossible that a commission composed of such men should be used for partisan purposes. Regarding the position of the republican party on this question, he said the following:

Now, who are the best judges as to the partisanship or the non-partisanship of this commission? My friend, the Hon. William E. Chandler, United States senator from New Hampshire, says that it is not safe and cannot be trusted. The republican state committee met at the Fifth Avenue hotel. Some twenty odd gentlemen of unquestionable intelligence and republicanism, whose opinions in matters in their own neighborhood would be conclusive, and most of them my personal friends, from western, northern and interior counties, arrived in New York a 9 o'clock in the morning, ascertained at that those 103 citizens of New York were a partisan body and went home in the afternoon. That is the testimony for plaintiffs, before the jury of the people of the state of New York.

On the other side Colonel Cruger, chairman of the republican county committee; and an official censor of the republican party in the city; Elihu Root, the intimate friend of President Arthur during his long leadership of the republican organization here, and himself for three years its president; Joel B. Erhardt, the last republican candidate for mayor and now collector of the port; Cornelius N. Bliss for twenty-five years a leading republican of the city and one of the largest contributors to its campaign funds, and for many years and until last year, when he declined longer to serve, chairman of the republican state committee; Warner Miller, for six years a United States senator, the republican leader of the state, and in the last canvass the republican candidate for governor; six of the nine members of the state committee from this end of the state associated with emphasis and the greatest publicity, and a state that republicanism and party standing upon the fairness and non-partisanship of its commission. Who knows best? The people who live in other states and other parts of the state, or the men who for years have stood at the front and borne the brunt of the battle against the overwhelming democratic majorities in the great city of New York?

Mississippi is the last accession to the mourners' row of states afflicted with the loss of state funds through the defalcation of the officer having them in charge. It is a fact worthy of note that the southern states have frequent trouble of this kind with their fiscal officials; indeed few of them have escaped it. Southern people would no doubt indignantly deny any assertion to the effect that there might be a distinct connection traced between their general and flagrant defiance of the election laws and the frequent defalcation of their state treasurers. Yet this assertion can be made on grounds so reasonable that it should set southern racers to thinking. It cannot be regarded as singular that a state treasurer, who knows he has been placed in office largely through the nullification of one set of laws, should not be very deeply imbued with a regard for another set of laws on the same statute books. The step between corruption of the ballot and robbery of the state treasury is not a long one. It is impossible for either a citizen or a official to elect what laws he shall obey and what he may not obey. The duty of both embraces each and every law. It embraces the election laws with the same force as it embraces the law against burglary and robbery. When a state treasurer sees those among the people in private life the most widely respected and honored buying and selling votes like merchandise and suppressing and miscounting others in open defiance of the law to place him in office, it is not strange that he does not find it difficult, when in that office, to go a step further in this lawbreaking by putting his hand in the public purse and misappropriating the funds therein. The southern people cannot expect to reap any other kind of a crop than that sown. If they sow dishonesty they must expect to reap it. The same plea of the press of Mississippi, who for years have aided in the corrupt methods by which their public servants have been placed in office are now crying out for the punishment of the dishonesty of one of those officials. As his defalcation has run for several years their example in the law can only reach him but they are scarcely less guilty. If this defalcation of the Mississippi treasurer will but open the eyes of the people of that state to the danger of the pernicious example they set on each election day, when they trample on the sanctity of the ballot and forget that freedom and purity of suffrage is the first great principle of our national system, the several hundred thousand dollars lost will be well invested.

The United States government since the starting of this city has had net returns from our post office sufficient to build a building as provided in senator Teller's bill. No bill for a public building ever been presented to congress with more just claims than that providing for a public building at Colorado Springs.

Harper's Magazine for March opens generally attractive. Its list of contents displays a variety and an excellence that commands adequate approval in a general sentiment. It did not contain a practical article of public importance, a descriptive article of commercial significance, a sketch of scientific interest, a picturesque paper, poems of real inspiration, a number of striking stories, and valuable editorial comments, it might be truthfully called a Fine Arts Number. For Anne Thackeray Ritchie contributes an essay upon the modern apostle of art, John Ruskin, supplementing, by personal reminiscences, sympathetic portraiture, and biographical details, Dr. Waldstein's critical article upon Ruskin in the February number of last year; Theodore Child offers a critical and historical note upon "The Winged Victory of Samothrace," illustrated by a photograph of this masterpiece, and decorative designs, in the Greek spirit, by Luc Olivier Merson; Dr. Waldstein, too, supplies, for the first time, an account of "The Restored Head of Iris in the Parthenon Frieze," telling how he identified the fragment after its discovery during the late excavations on the Acropolis, and how his identification was subsequently confirmed beyond question; E. L. Kreneberg offers a few hints for the enjoyment of musical art, explaining "How to Listen to Wagner's Music;" and, in the editorial departments, both George William Curtis and William Dean Howells discuss topics of interest in the domain of literary art, the former recalling reminiscences of the late Robert Browning, and the latter discussing the alleged dearth of American authors. Besides these contributions to the literature of the fine arts, appear the other contents already mentioned. General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., continues the series of articles on modern armies with "The Army of the United States," illustrated by R. F. Zogbaum. Dr. Samuel Kneeland contributes an article on "Manila and its Surroundings." Professor J. Bengough, R. C. A., states and explains the seeming marvel of "The Magic Lantern or Cobra Stone." Twenty illustrations, drawn by Joseph Pennell, form, with a record of impressions by Elizabeth Robins Pennell, a complete justification for the universal interest in "Veteran Horses." Rose Zawhorne Lathrop, Gerald Massey, Joseph B. Gilder, James Washington Coleman, and Florence Kershaw, contribute poems which might be taken as a proof of what Mr. Howells says in "The Study" concerning American poetry. Short stories are told by Margaret Crosby, Rebecca Harding Davis, and Lizzie W. Champney, and Mr. Howells begins a serial story, entitled "The Shadow of a Dream," which has all the interest of a powerful drama, and all the subtlety of a profound psychological study. The Editor's Drawer, introduced with a social satire by Charles Dudley Warner, forms a sparkling conclusion to the number.

The Manitou Springs Journal published a very excellent New Year's edition. To show the value of such editions, it publishes the following:

A lady writes from Hot Springs, Arkansas, stating that she had accidently come across a portion of the New Year's edition of the Journal, and asks that a number of copies be sent to different parties. She is in Hot Springs for her health, but this fragment of the Journal has determined her to come to Manitou in the spring and will in all probability have the effect of bringing others as well. This is but an average instance. Hundreds of letters have been received, and are still being received, asking for copies of the special issue, and crediting the interest thus aroused to the reputation it has made. We feel justly flattered with the success of the scheme.

The British secretary of war announced to the house that he had reprimanded Lord Wolseley on his article on the "British Army" in Harper's Magazine. Wolseley will not have much sympathy. Even if he were not in official life, he has been a little too free in uttering these opinions. The supercilious way in which he criticised our soldiers in the civil war showed a want of propriety to say the least. Wolseley never commanded over twenty five thousand British soldiers at a time in a campaign, and yet one would think that he had been in the habit of handling forces of one and two hundred thousand all his life. He never has seen so many soldiers together as a dozen different generals we had commanded. No man so ever fought any battle but he barbarians. He never has fought with a civilized nation, and really has no idea of what war is except as he obtains it through books.

The Denver Republican is still insisting on a reduction of the electric light rates. It appears that this city has a much more favorable contract. From a statement made recently it appears that we have a very favorable contract in comparison with many large cities. The fact that we have but 30 light should be taken into consideration also, as with 50 lights, as $180 a year, Omaha, with 100 lights, pays $ 25 a year; Minneapolis, with 125 lights, pays $150 a year, while Denver, with 240 lights, has been paying $96 per year. Colorado Springs with less lights than any of them has only been paying $100 and was offered on a five years' contract the same in its for $150 a year. We also understand this company is not willing to furnish the current for incandescent lights ranging to put in a smoke preventer. The matter is now being investigated and will be acted upon early in May.

On St. Valentine's evening the members of Omaha gave a ball, the proceeds of which were to be devoted to the fund for the printers' home to be built in this city. The ball was in every way successful and the receipts will materially swell the fund. A novel feature of the entertainment, was the setting up and printing in the hall room of a paper called "Ye Printers Annual." A full editorial staff was present in the editorial room and those not familiar with the inside of a printing office had a chance to see its practical workings. The large paper contained a large number of advertisements, showing that the business men of Omaha are generous and philanthropical. It is wonderful how popular the idea of a printers' home is among the printers throughout the country. All sorts of methods are being employed to obtain a sufficient fund to begin the building this fall. Among some of the unions subscriptions of a dollar each are requested and a proper receipt is sent from the committee at Indianapolis. If any of our readers should be inclined to help this cause by a small subscription, they may leave it with Mr. W. C. Mathews at this office, who will forward it.

Chicago has won in the struggle for the World's Fair. So far as the public spirit of her citizens was concerned, she deserved to win. Had cities been equally public spirited, New York undoubtedly would have been selected. For as Chauncey M. Depew said, no one would think of holding a World's Fair in England outside of London; in France, outside of Paris; in Germany, outside of Berlin, or in Austria, outside of Vienna, New York was the natural place for it to be held. It is the commercial, political and social center of the country. Its hotels and railroads, as well as its street car communications would have best accommodated the large crowd that will attend the fair. But her slowness in raising the necessary money and finally the unseemly wrangling for whatever spoils might come out of it naturally disgusted the country with the people of New York and there was lack of confidence that the fair would be a success in that city. The arguments were in favor of New York, but the people and politicians of New York took all the force out of the arguments. It is a bitter lesson to New York and one that it is to be hoped she will learn. There are certain politicians that should be taught never again to introduce their selfish interest when the good of the state and city at large are at stake. The best thing New York can do now is to take hold and finish the monuments she has begun. There is a monument to Washington begun about 1840 and a monument to Grant begun in 1885. While there are many reasons why the fair will not be so great a success in Chicago as in New York, yet so long as the question has been decided, there should be the most cheerful and hearty acquiescence in the decision. The citizens of Chicago have shown so much public spirit in this matter that the best results are to be anticipated. Her parks give a choice of magnificent sites, her people are generous and will make any sacrifice for the honor of the city. Not only in this matter has there been no republicans or democrats but there has been no socialists or prohibitionists.

From the present outlook we are more likely to be troubled with a national deficiency than a national surplus. The estimated receipts for the year ending June 30th, '89, are $385,000,000. The proposed appropriations bills for the same time amount to $406,000,000. Besides there are deficiency bills that will bring this amount up to $430,000,000. The republican party must be careful during this session or the lease of power will be short. It was the extravagance of the Reifer congress that assisted materially to beat the republican party in 1882, and made the leadership of Randall, at the head of the appropriations committee, appear safer to the business men of the country than the Hiscock Robeson crowd.

The Denver News is in favor of stone pavements in Denver and the Republican, of asphalt. The principal argument of the News is that the use of stone is the use of a Colorado product. The argument of the Republican is that asphalt is most used and approved by the most beautiful cities in the country. Both arguments have force. There is no question now about the desirability of asphalt pavement where the traffic is light. Washington, St. Paul, Buffalo [illegible] are conclusive illustrations. [illegible] Clark Wheeler] said in the recent advertising convention is true and that the smooth pavement can be obtained in Rio Bonito county. If this be true as it makes the force out of the News' arguments for the News might move to make the matter unanimous by urging an asphalt pavement on the same ground it is now urging the stone pavement. Thus a done Denver will be the most beautiful city between the Mississippi and the coast. Omaha may be in favor of the movement, but Omaha is not a beautiful city and no one knows it but a good example in building upon beautiful and thriving municipals.

Denver seems to have had considerable to say regarding the sale of some old near Denver at one half of its value. The land is a vertical one owning in law in the Weekly Times, but this was hardly sufficient ground for so important a sale. It is just as well the matter has come up as a discussion will call attention to the whole matter of the state lands. No one who knows Mr. Ingersoll will for a moment believe that there was any collusion in this sale. He is a man of honor and has not a small drop of blood in his veins. But the state has never made proper provision for the office in the law under the present which for the expenses of the office are entirely out of proportion to the work that is done and the responsibility connected with the management of the state lands which every year are becoming more valuable and promise to be one of the largest sources of revenue that the state has. The law regarding advertising is not at all what it should be. There should be no sale of state lands of any value without notice being given to the capitalists of the state. It is just as important that the sale of valuable land in Costilla county should be advertised in Arapahoe as in Costilla, because there are fewer people in Costilla county than in Arapahoe to handle any large investment. Many sales when properly advertised in newspapers according to law have not been properly attended. In some cases members of the land board have bid themselves, and thus prevented a too great sacrifice. The publicity given the present sale will draw the attention of people to this subject, and perhaps there will be more interest taken whenever another sale takes place. The best way out of the present fix is to annul the sale and have a new one, if it can be done according to law.

Senator Blair has this to say about the press of this country:

One would suppose, he said, that the press was under bonds to keep the people in ignorance of such facts as he had been bringing before the senate. He ventured to say that of all which he had laid before the senate as to these terrible facts indicative of approaching ruin, the false press of this land had not circulated to the people to the amount of half a column. That faithlessness on the part of the American press indicated corruption and danger of the deepest dye to the people of the country. He believed that the press was in a league—a corrupt league—a league to prevent the spread of the facts which he laid before the senate. And he was not wholly, he declared, without evidence to justify his belief. There were agencies in this country at the bottom of that fell and infernal work.

The press of the country has its opinion of Senator Blair. If he was saying something worth printing and was not a perpetual motion wind machine, he would have a hearing.

The Salt Lake Herald has just bought a Goss perfecting press which is the first used in Salt Lake. It prints, cuts and folds twelve thousand eight page papers every hour.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE ® com

District Court.

Judge Campbell arrived at home on Sunday and opened district court Monday morning. Business was transacted as follows:

Carpenter vs. Carpenter; dismissed by agreement.

John D. Barringer vs. Wm. E. Goshen et al.; plaintiff's motion to strike out portions of answer granted and defendant given ten days to amend answer.

Donovan vs. City of Colorado Springs; continued to March term.

Parrish vs. City of Colorado Springs; argument on the settlement of the decree. Mr. Peltz, the city attorney objected to certain words in the decree, and after listening to the arguments Judge Campbell took the matter under advisement.

Trial of the case of Chas. F. Baker vs. The Colorado Mid. and railroad was begun. This case was tried at the November term but the jury disagreed, and is the case in which an employe at the shops sues for damages on account of the loss of an eye. John Coonrad appeared for plaintiff and E. T. Rogers for the road. A motion of Mr. Rogers that the court instruct the jury to find for the defense was denied. Testimony was completed and the case will go to the jury this morning.

In the district court Tuesday morning the arguments were heard in the case of Baker vs. The Mid. and railroad, and the case went to the jury about 11 o'clock. At 3 o'clock a verdict was rendered for the defendant. Plaintiff's attorney gave notice of a motion for a new trial.

In Daniels vs. Pracht, Judge Bates, attorney for the plaintiff, moved to strike out portions of defendant's answer. The motion was sustained and defendant to make amended answer.

Some time since Judge Campbell granted an injunction in the case of Carpenter vs. Toll in Douglas county, restraining Toll from crossing certain land belonging to Carpenter. Toll has disobeyed the injunction and yesterday Andrew Scrabrun of Denver presented the matter to the court. Defendant was fined $50 and costs for disobeying the mandates of the court.

The jury was excused for the day and Wilbur Irvine was excused for the term.

Case of Eugene J. Loomis et al. vs. The Bachelor Gold Mining company, was continued to the next term. Same order entered in the case of the Bachelor company vs. E. J. Loomis et al.

Agnes F. Andrews vs. Leonard Jackson; defendant moved to strike out portions of complaint. Motion denied. Plaintiff was allowed to amend complaint.

Wm. Cowdrey vs. Kelly; hearing on the motion to strike out defendant's counter claim, as to the first allegation, and sustained as to the second.

Simpson Bair vs. Mrs. A. D. McLain; defendant moved to quash return of service of summons. Motion [illegible] summons to be issued.

Typographical Union Subscriptions.

The work of raising money for the Printers' home to be built in this city is going on all over the country. The February number of the Typographical Journal is at hand containing full accounts of what is being done. Over three columns of the paper in small type are consumed in reports from the various unions throughout the country. A few of these are given. Chicago union voted $1000 to be paid in monthly installments; Toronto, Canada, $100; Indianapolis, Ind., gave a ball which netted $129.15; South City, Iowa, $56.25 contributed by members. Anderson, Kan., $35 as a benefit ball; Louisville, Ky., has subscribed $36.25 up to date and more to come; New Orleans union, $100; Grand Rapids, Mich., $75, appropriated by the union; monthly collections for one year will be taken among the printers of St. Paul; Anaconda, Mont., voted $20; Kearney, Neb., collected $15; New York city union voted to give the proceeds of its annual ball, yet to be given; Beaver Falls, Pittsburg, Wilkesbarre and other Pennsylvania towns raising money, but not ready to report; Chattanooga, Tenn., trying to raise $100; Galveston, Texas, not ready to report, but will make a big showing; Lynchburg, Va., $12, and Roanoke, $10; Milwaukee, Wis., $125.

The following is the Journal's editorial comment upon this movement:

"Many of our members have at any time been in doubt as to whether the membership would comply with the financial requirements of the agreement entered into by the International Typographical Union with the citizens of Colorado Springs to secure perpetually the eighty acres of and near that rapidly growing city upon which the Printers' Home is to be located—viz., to erect a building to cost not less than $20,000 before the expiration of two years from the date of the deed—if such a doubt still lingers, the evidences of enthusiasm and the results accomplished as shown in this and former issues of the Journal, must certainly dispel the thought. The expressed desire of the membership has been and is of such unanimity, is sustained by sentiments so noble, and the accomplishment of the desire is urged onward by instincts so generous (characteristic, we believe, of printers particularly), as to present a determination admirable to the degree of bewilderment.

"Were we to print all the commendatory and encouraging letters received, it would require a paper many times the size of the Journal. We publish simply the results and a synopsis of the work now in progress—bare facts.

"It would be a work of supererogation to urge a continuance of the work now being performed; it is progressing to the entire satisfaction of the most sanguine, and when the International Typographical union meets in annual convention at Atlanta, it will but set the seal of approval upon the work of the members, thus bringing to a realization that which has been the desire of so large a number of our members—a haven of rest."

A Sad Death

Irving C. Platt died at the residence of Mr. F. E. Collings, on Wasatch avenue, Wednesday afternoon shortly after 4 o'clock of consumption. He was but 22 years of age, and the circumstances surrounding his sickness and death are very sad. Irving came to this city about two years ago with his father and mother from Dakota. The father soon disappeared, leaving the mother and the young son to take care of themselves, and the little fellow went to work manfully to assist, as the mother was an invalid. He began by selling the GAZETTE upon the street and carrying a route. Six years ago the mother died in New York and the boy, then about 16 years of age, returned to the city and was given a position in the counting room of the GAZETTE office. He decided upon learning the printer's trade and went into the job room for that purpose. Last year he commenced an apprenticeship of five years and after being admitted to the printers' union, was given journeyman wages. He was never very strong and soon after completing his apprenticeship his health failed him. He declined constantly, and yesterday, with the words upon his lips, "I am going under—tell the boys good-bye—tell them all good-bye," he sank peacefully to rest. Although deserted by those to whom he was bound by the ties of kindred, yet he found good friends in his last sickness in the family of Mr. Collings, at whose house he died, and in the union printers of the city, who have paid his expenses for some time past.

Irving was a good boy, honorable and conscientious. He was faithful in his work and industrious to a fault, a master the difficult business in which he was engaged. His early death will be mourned by a large number of friends in this city.

A marriage license was issued Tuesday to Geo. A. Bowman and Mary L. Morrison, both of Denver.

A note from J. W. Work, editor of the Florence Oil Refiner, and formerly of this city, contains the following gratifying postscript: "I put a 'For Sale' ad. in the GAZETTE on Thursday and in three days thereafter had five inquiries from it. I mention this simply to show the value of your 'For Sale' column as a means of reaching the people."

The plat and statement of the Grace Anson addition No. 1 to the town of Woodmen Park, were filed Tuesday with the county clerk.

The plat and statement of the Grand View addition were filed Tuesday by the Grand View and the Colorado Springs improvement companies.

The accident on the Midland road near Cascade last week will prove even more expensive than at first supposed, as two of the cars were loaded with valuable ores. Fireman Michie is said to be still in a dangerous condition as erysipelas has set in.

Glenn Vin. Fitzgerald and Lytle, of last year's baseball club, have all signed with Wheeling, W. Va., for the coming year. They join the club by April 1st.

A stock company has been formed at Fountain, to be known as the Fountain Artesian Well company, with a capital stock of $5000. Three wells will be sunk in the near future.

Chas. Voss & Co. will remove their cigar sales room and wholesale department to the room formerly occupied by L. O. Olmstead & Co., second door north of the postoffice, but will keep the factory at their old stand.

Miss Cowles, the librarian of the Social Union's library, has just completed the count of the number of books taken from the library during 1889. There were 8650 books taken out during the year, a very large number considering the limited number of books.

The death of Mr. Frank W. Hale occurred at Newburyport, Mass., February 15. For a brief period about the year 1880, Mr. Hale was a resident of this city, and connected with Mr. Henry E. Wills in the real estate business. Mr. Hale was a very prominent citizen of Newburyport. He was a prominent Mason and the first eminent commander of Pike's Peak commandery, Knights Templar, Colorado Springs. At the time of his death he was 37 years of age.

Rev. Geo. E. Merrill has definitely decided to accept a call to the pulpit of the Baptist church at Newton, Mass., a beautiful suburb of Boston. Mr. Merrill does not expect to leave for the east for several weeks yet. Mr. Merrill came to this city some five years ago for the benefit of his health, and his physician now informs him that he can return to the east with safety, having completely recovered. He will retain possession of his home in this city, however, that he may return at any time.

Manager Nye has arranged for the appearance of the celebrated Bill Nye and his company of musical stars at the opera house on next Tuesday evening, March 4th. He was booked to appear here this evening, but the date was cancelled in order to secure the Aronson Opera company. Nye will bring with him the following artists, who will appear during the evening: Miss Clara Torbett, the most celebrated young violinist in America; Mr. Gustave Thaleberg, the Swedish tenor; and Mr. Frank Downey, pianist.

The building committee of the First Baptist church decided at a meeting Monday night to give the contract for the building of the new church to Mr. W. E. Brown. Mr. Brown recently constructed the United Presbyterian church, at the corner of Nevada avenue and Huerfano street. The last religious services in the old building will be held tomorrow. Arrangements have not yet been made for a place to hold the services in the future, but an early announcement will be made.

W. W. Boyington, of Chicago, the architect of the proposed addition to The Antlers, is a guest at that hotel. Mr. Boyington is one of the oldest and most prominent architects in the country. His specialty is hotel architecture and among the well known examples of his skill in that line may be mentioned, the Grand Hotel, of Pueblo, the Windsor, of Denver and the Grand Pacific and Tremont, of Chicago.

The suggestion of President De Cousse, of the board of trade, that citizens write to congressmen with whom they are acquainted, urging them to support the bill for a public building in this city, has been acted upon in at least one instance. A GAZETTE representative was shown a letter Monday from Congressman Gear, of Iowa, written to Col. E. E. Bacon, in which he states that he will have his support.

The certificate of incorporation of the Palmer Lake Street Railway company was filed Monday with the county clerk. The incorporators are: D. S. Hall, S. Sluder, W. N. Younger, E. C. Gard, B. B. Roberts, S. C. Agnew, C. A. Lawas and John A. Munger. The object of the company is to own and operate a street railway company in the town of Palmer Lake. The line may be operated by horse power or may be an electric road. The capital stock is $10,000, divided into 100 shares of the value of $100 each.

Mr. Thomas Davis has purchased the Critz ranch, a few miles east of this city. He also purchased a 40 acre tract of land at Leroy, Kan.

Mr. A. C. Calkins, of Green Mountain Falls, was in the city Monday, and while here purchased of Alderman Riley 8 head of Brisoon's grade cattle.

Mary C. Dean began a suit for divorce in the county court Monday from Geo. N. Dean. The parties are residents of Colorado City, and the grounds alleged are desertion.

The certificate of the paid up stock of the C. A. Smith Agricultural company, of Manitou, was filed Monday with the county clerk. The capital stock of the company is $50,000.

In the county court Monday the will of Julius Way was presented for probate and a hearing was set for March 31st. Judge Severy set the Salvation army cases for trial March 6th.

Constable Case went to Denver Sunday after Prof. Rosenthal, whom the authorities there had reported capturing, but upon arrival he found that it was not Rosenthal, but one Jake Goldstein, who was associated with him here. Goldstein is supposed to be an accessory and was brought to the city.

At last Colorado Springs is to have a city hall worthy of the place. For years there has been complaint that there is not a place in the city where a large gathering can be held, outside of the opera house, or where an entertainment can be given such as a large ball. Mr. Charles S. Parker has decided to add a third story to his new building on Pike's Peak avenue and so convert it into a public hall. The hall will have a width of 45 feet and a depth of 130 and will be reached by a broad stairway in the front. The roof will be braced and there will be no pillars in the room. The city is to be congratulated. Work upon the foundations of the new block is progressing nicely.

The contract price for which Mr. W. E. Brown will construct the First Baptist church is $19,675. Kansas City pressed brick will be used and the church will supply these at a cost of about $3,000. Mr. Brown's contract does not include the painting of the church, which will add another $1,000 to the cost. It is the aim of the Baptist congregation to give the city as fine a building as possible. Fifteen thousand dollars has been subscribed by the congregation, which is very liberal, considering its size, and the wealth of the individual members. There has been no solicitations among the outsiders as yet, but $10,000 has already been tendered the committee by persons not members of the congregation.

Mr. Grayson Fowler, manager for the El Paso Livery company in this city, returned from the east on Sunday where he has been engaged for three weeks in selecting horses for the company. He brought from Kansas City a car load of the finest horses ever brought to the city. They are racing and driving horses, and he used a number of pole teams. They are now at the company's barns in the city and Manitou, where they can be seen.

WITHIN HER MUFF.

Watcher as she tucks away
Her very swagger porte-monnaie,
Her lace kerchief, her powder-puff
And, as if that were not enough,
She to this formidable array
Adds tickets for the matinee
Within her muff.

I marvel much with man's dismay
That such small space holds this display.
Then audacity through lace and fluff,
Intimidation for "don't be rough,"
Seek to find if room there may
Be for aught else that comes her way
Within her muff.

And though she frowns and cries me nay
I persevere in love's affray;
I touch a glove, small, dainty, buff,
And then—from out its silky ruff
A small hand slips in mine—I say
The sweetest thing I found that day
Within her muff.

—Police Sessions Tupper in Judge.

THE EVENING SCOUT.

Things Seen and Heard About Town—Gossip of the Streets.

Major Otis Remick, of this city, enjoys the rare honor of wearing, as a member of both, the badge of the Society of the Cincinnati and the button of the Loyal Legion, the one the evidence of the patriotism and gallantry of an ancestor during the stirring days of the revolutionary war, the other the proof of his own loyalty and bravery on the battlefields of the late rebellion. When at the close of the revolutionary war the little American army was gathered on the banks of the Hudson preparatory to disbanding, the thought of the separation, after eight years of hardships and dangers met and conquered together, prompted General Knox, to suggest that the officers of that army form a society, to perpetuate the friendships thus formed, to keep alive the patriotism of the camp and to nourish patriotism throughout the union. This suggestion led to the organization of the Society of the Cincinnati, name in memory of the illustrious Roman patriot, Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus. The society was formed in May, 1783, and George Washington was its first president general and General Knox its first secretary-general. Among the original members was Major Timothy Remick, a great grandfather of Major Otis Remick. He enlisted in the continental army, from Massachusetts, as sergeant in Fernald's company of Whitney's regiment in 1775; commissioned lieutenant in November, 1776; commissioned captain in Sprout's Twelfth regiment in October, 1780; commissioned brigade major in December, 1781. He served as major until the close of the war and died in 1784. By the constitution of the society the membership is restricted to the oldest male descendant of an original member of a commissioned officer qualified by continental service for original membership. Under this rule the eldest son of Major Timothy Remick was admitted to the society in 1828, and the membership descended to Major Remick, of this city, who became a member in July, 1887. There were originally thirteen state societies, but only seven remain, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and South Carolina. Triennial meetings of the society are held. The next general meeting will be held in May next at Baltimore, Md. As is well known, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion is composed of the commissioned officers of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States who took part in the civil war and members in its descendants to the eldest direct lineal descendant according to the rules of primogeniture. Major Remick is also an active member of this order, having reached the rank of major of volunteers in the civil war.

I saw the other day an interesting newspaper relic in the shape of one of the original copies of the first edition of the New York Daily Sun. It bore the date of "Tuesday, September 3, 1833." The publisher, Benjamin H. Day, gave as a prospectus the following: "The object of this paper is to lay before the public at a price within the means of everyone, all the news of the day and at the same time afford an advantageous medium for advertising. The sheet will be enlarged as soon as the increase of advertisements requires it. Yearly advertisers (without the paper) will pay dollars per annum, casual advertising at the usual prices charged by the city papers. Subscriptions will be received, if paid in advance, at the rate of three dollars per annum." On the date line was to be found the price mark of single copies "One Penny." This old paper is not only interesting as the small beginning of one of the greatest journals of the day but also from the fact that its issue marked a distinct epoch in the history of American journalism. It marked the beginning of the era of the cheap press. The Sun was not the first penny daily newspaper published in this country; the Morning Post was the first, its initial number having been issued several months before the Sun, but even with such talent as Horatio David Sheldon as editor and Horace Greeley and Francis V. Storey as printers, it only lived three weeks. The Sun was, however, the first to be permanently established, and following its example came the new class of journals which practically worked a complete revolution in the profession. Previous to its establishment no newspaper in the country had a circulation of over 6000, but with the cheap press came the newsboys, and steamboat routes and circulations increased with wonderful rapidity and the enterprise of publishers extended in every direction. The first number of the Sun was a sheet 9x14 inches and containing six columns of advertisements and six of reading matter. Not over half the latter could be properly called news. Two columns of this was New York news, mostly criminal, and one column was general news, from three days to a week old, there being at that time no means of gathering news except by mail and from persons coming into the city by boat or rail from abroad. The balance of the reading matter was anecdotes, etc. Among the advertisements is one of "The splendid low pressure steamboat Water Witch, New York to Hartford by daylight." Its commander was Captain Vanderbilt, who later became the famous American Croesus. From this cruce little sheet of 1833 one turns to the splendid journal which the Sun of 1890 is, with its columns of news gathered from all parts of the world, its wealth of information on all subjects affecting the weal or woe of mankind, its immense establishment and the talent, energy and enterprise of its staff, its hundreds of thousands of daily readers and its power and wide influence one can realize the magnificent progress which has marked the last half century of the history of American journalism.

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Many exciting events during the years preceding the great civil strife preceded the struggle which was to come. Many of these events have been widely chronicled, but the vast majority will never be heard of by any except those who were actors in them. Mr. J. B. Farrar, lately connected with the New Hampshire Lumber company, and a veteran of the war, told me a story of the period to which I refer, one day recently, which is worth repeating. Mr. Farrar was at that time a resident of Concord, Mass. The uppermost theme in the hearts of the people of Concord as in other portions of the north and northeast and towns was of course the slavery question. It was a depot where passengers on the famous underground railway were always sure of a warm reception and a hearty God speed when they took up their journey again. Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison and a host of other anti-slavery orators found Concord people ever ready to listen to the story of the black man's wrongs and impulsive in their wish to right them. John Brown had resided there on his Kansas experience and found many sympathizers. Brown had an especially warm friend among the Concord people in the person of a Mr. Sanborn, a gentleman of high literary attainments and widely respected and liked. The friendship between Sanborn and Brown became so close that the government decided to arrest the former as an accomplice and sent a United States marshal with a posse to take him into custody. The posse hid in a barn near Sanborn's residence to wait for darkness to carry out their orders. At night they sneaked from their hiding place surrounded Sanborn's house and thundering at the door called upon him to surrender. He was just retiring when the knocks came, and went to the door in his stocking feet. The officers seized him, and placing shackles on his hands and feet, hastily forced him into the street where a carriage was waiting. He struggled manfully and during that time, his sister had given the alarm to the neighbors opposite. A party of young fellows, in which Farrar happened to be, hearing the screams, rushed to the rescue. The tall form of Sanborn in his shirt sleeves, holding up his manacled hands appealing to them to save him from being taken from home without cause or trial, was all they waited to know, and that carriage was soon in a condition for repairs. During the struggle Farrar found himself in the cities by the roadside with the burly driver of the carriage on top of him, but the latter soon got rolled over into the mud and, minus a coat, Farrar came out of the fray with only a few bruises. While this was occurring the fire bells were rung; the barn where the United States marshals were hidden was set on fire and the sudden change from darkness to light, brought to view hundreds of excited citizens armed with pitchforks and other weapons. In the lurid glare rose the form of the hero, Sanborn, towering high above all heads his unlifted manacled hands rattling the chains which bound them. He spoke in words which seemed to burn the very hearts of his hearers. "Citizens of Concord, will you see one of your number torn from his home in naked feet and felon's chains?" "No!" cried the excited crowd, and strong men gathered around him. The great Uncle Sam was held at bay, and then on the scene appeared Lucre Boar, and, in stentorian tones read to the excited people the habeas corpus act. Order was restored, Sanborn was liberated, and by the same underground railway that had taken to freedom so many runaway slaves, he was sent, also, to a place of safety. The next day the town of Concord was arrested by Uncle Sam, but Farrar had business abroad, and never felt he was fully paid for that night's work until he knew that the old flag was floating in full glory again over the ruins of Ft. Sumter.

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Secom has the curtain at the opera house gone down before a record crowd. The audience that bid which witnessed the presentation of "The Woman Hater" on Friday evening. I am sure the audience was not less critical than usual, but it was simply that the performance had in it so little to criticise and so much to amuse. In these days when comedians so generally consider it necessary to add to their acting what they call a "spice," but which is only another name for vulgarity, the pure, clean comedy of Mr. Reed affords a grateful innovation. Mr. Reed not only left behind him a pleasant impression on his audience but carried away with him a pleasant impression of it. He remarked to a friend at The Antlers that he had never appeared before a more appreciative audience and never felt more anxious to please one. Miss Isadore Rush, whose beauty and conscientious, clever work add so much to the play, is a comparatively new arrival on the American stage, but she has already made an enviable name for herself. Miss Rush is a Pennsylvanian, and comes of one of the oldest and most influential families in that state. Her great-grandfather was the distinguished Philadelphia physician, Dr. Benjamin Rush, who was surgeon general of the military hospitals during the revolutionary war, a member of the continental congress and a signer of the declaration of independence. Her grand uncle, Hon. Richard Rush, was attorney general and afterwards acting secretary of state under President Madison, minister to England under President Monroe, secretary of the treasury under President John Quincy Adams, and a candidate for vice-president in 1828.

The city school board on Monday purchased of General Palmer the property in block 33, known as the triangle. The price paid is $20,000, and the land includes six lots as platted. If converted into a square however, it would only be about four lots. Upon this and will be built the city high school building. It is not state what disposition the directors will make of the land on Cascade avenue, but they state they felt the triangle was the most centrally located piece of land in the city available for the purpose. Superintendent Pattison has been appointed a committee by the board to visit schools in the state and examine them so that the board may act intelligently in selecting plans.

Electric Railroad News.

Judge J. W. Stewart, Mr. S. W. Brady and Mr. A. L. Hughes, capitalists of Davenport, Iowa, and interested in the building of the electric railroad in Colorado Springs, arrived in the city the latter part of last week. They have since been in consultation with the gentlemen in this city connected with the scheme.

On Saturday the contract was let to G. W. Frost, of Antelope park, and W. H. Payne, of Florissant, to supply 15,000 ties and the timber necessary in constructing the electric road. They are to be delivered as the advertisement for bids stipulated.

The grading for the road is in progress on East Pike's Peak avenue, the company doing its own grading under the superintendence of Mr. Burke.

The following, taken from the Cleveland Ohio Plaindealer of February 20th, will be of interest to people of this city as it is the Sprague system that is to be used here:

There is an interesting bit of news for Cleveland street railroad people and the Cleveland public generally in an Associated Press dispatch from New York, which says President Lowry of the St. Paul and Minneapolis Street Railway company yesterday signed a contract for the electrical equipment of 200 miles of road in those two cities. The contract is said to be the largest of its kind ever made and the amount involved is $2,000,000. The Sprague system will be the one used, the same that is in use on the Euclid avenue, Cedar avenue and Broadway and Newburg lines and will also shortly be running on the Wade Park avenue.

The special interest in the contract is the fact that the company making it originally intended to equip its roads with cable cars. It has already one cable line of nearly five miles in St. Paul, and had begun work on other cable lines. One line was equipped last fall with electricity to test this motive power. The first month's service convinced President Lowry and his associates that electricity was a practical success, even in the inclement climate of the northwest. An unusually heavy snowstorm was encountered, but the cars were handled with far greater ease than could have been done with horses. The company had already expended nearly $400,000 on power houses and material for two expensive cable lines in Minneapolis, but stopped work and petitioned for a modification of its charter so that electricity could be used instead of a cable and permission was granted. President Lowry was an unbeliever in the success of the electric system, even when he put it in operation on one of his lines, but he had to confess a change of mind after trying the experiment. The result is the contract reported yesterday which will equip 200 miles with the same electrical system now in operation on the East Cleveland and Broadway and Newburg companies' lines.

MARRIED.

McBAIN-KING—In Colorado Springs, February 22, 1890, by Rev. Ira G. Sprague, Mr. A. S. McBain and Miss Susanna King, both of Roswell.

FITZGERALD-KENYON—On Tuesday, February 18, at St. Ann's church, New York, by the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, Louise Goodridge, daughter of the late Joseph Kenyon, of Colorado, to Walter A. Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn, New York.

DIED.

SMITH—In New York City, Sunday, February 23, Yetta R. Smith, of Peoria, Illinois.

JACKSON—In St. Louis, Tuesday, February 25, Louise, daughter of L. E. Jackson.

PLATT—In this city, Wednesday, February 26, 1890, at 5 p. m., of consumption, Irving C. Platt, aged 22 years and 2 months.

GLIMPSES ABROAD.

European Recollections of an American Diplomat.

Interesting Anecdotes of Some Royal Personages.

Emperor, the Czar Nicholas and Empress Augusta.

(Copyrighted, 1890, by Theodore Stanton.)

BERLIN, February 8.—As the oldest American resident in Berlin I have been asked to furnish some recollections. During the last fifty years I have occasionally had opportunities to see many interesting people. A European royal court opens quite a new field to an American. He beholds with interest customs and manners, institutions and historical characters, of which he had read at school, as if they had belonged to past ages.

The venerable Frederick William IV. was on the throne when I arrived in this city as secretary of legation in 1837. He had been the opponent of Napoleon and did more than any other man, perhaps, to pull him down. It was he, they say, who first suggested St. Helena as a life-long prison. When I first saw the honor to exchange a few words with the sovereign, fancied I could inhale the smoke from the battle of Leipzig and hear the shrieks and roar of the old French revolution.

In the winter the diplomatic corps, including what a lady of high rank once called "Sir Morgan," the secretaries of legation are invited nearly every night either to the king's palace, to the palace of one of the royal princes or to some of the embassies. The three princes were the Crown Prince, afterwards Frederick William, subsequently German emperor with his wife, the lady recently deceased, and the two other sons of Prince Charles of Prussia, all with their wives. Among the diplomatic corps was the British minister, Lord Wm. Russell, succeeded by the Earl of Westmoreland and Count Bernstorff. From a point of view as a public amusement, the social system of the middle ages was unable to meet the irresistible flow of modern thought. The revolutions of 1848 which overthrew all Europe were about to break forth. The Prussian court in many respects still had the stamp of the ancient Kaiserthum. The old etiquettes of such a court monarchs can not yet change outwardly.

There were soirees, balls, suppers, sometimes private theatricals. Every interesting personage within reach of Prussia could be seen here in Berlin at one time or another. Then it was that I first heard Jenny Lind and all the greatest artists in succession. Alexander von Humboldt was nearly always one of the company. The venerable old man came, even to my humble house, out of kindness to me and my wife some say to my American guests. Kaulbach, the Count Raczynski, and most of other famous men constantly passed before us. I can remember with what interest I saw Horace Vernet, the distinguished French battle painter. He was sent many times with the Emperor Nicholas, the most magnificent looking human being I ever saw. About six feet three inches in height, in his splendid uniform, he towered among the surrounding crowd as a demigod. It was the honor to be presented to him by my distinguished chief, Mr. Henry Wheaton, the great authority on international law. He touched his moustache very gracefully to Mr. Wheaton and said: "*Vous avez été à Paris?*" "*Oui, Votre Majesté Impériale.*" My name was pronounced by the grand chamberlain. The emperor touched his moustache again and looked at me a moment, passed on to the next without saying anything to me, thus failing to improve the only opportunity he could ever have of ascertaining in which state I was born and how long I had been in Berlin. With the czar was his son, afterward Alexander III., subsequently murdered by the nihilists. These fêtes, the concert, the supper, the ball, sometimes brought us to the break of day.

The Empress Augusta, who died a few weeks ago, was then Princess William. She subsequently ascended to be princess of Prussia, then queen of Prussia, and, finally, empress of Germany. She was one of the most striking personages at these *fêtes*. Her image now presents itself to me with singular vividness in the various flying moments of the past. I remember on one occasion a youthful Prussian lieutenant, who no doubt would have stood fire on the battlefield without flinching, was so awed by her presence that he could not get a chance to address a word to him. Every time she moved her lips his head bowed down to the ground several times. She tried once more, down went the head again; and this was repeated so often that, with a smile and a gesture of comic despair, the queen passed on to the next person. A ball given at the palace, under the Linden, the *fêtes* were extremely elegant. The ciel-en-ballon room and the spacious suppers room are quite as if newly out of a fairy book. The sparkling toilettes and uniforms produced a dazzling effect. She had the habit of entering the supper hall to salute her guests just as they were seated. We always rose and answered her salutation. Then, with her elegant person and queenly manners, we had a pretty picture of royalty.

Several incidents, in which the empress figures, occur to me. I was once at a great ball and supper given by Count von Stahremberg to the royal family and diplomatic corps. The Empress Augusta, not then empress, was sitting with Lady Westmoreland, wife of the English minister, on a sofa in the dancing hall. I was standing some yards off, when a sudden roar behind me caused me to look back. A broad sheet of flame through the open folding doors swept into the hall, filling the air with smoke and with fragments of burning curtains, etc. In one instant, without the least recollection of how I came there, I found myself standing upon the damask sofa, upon the very spot on which the Princess and Lady Westmoreland had been sitting. The doors had been instantly closed, thus shutting out the flame, but it seemed evident that they must presently burn through and what then? The alarm was intense. The apartment in which the fête was given was a very high parterre in the long low palace, belonging, I believe, to the Duke of Cumberland, afterward King of Hanover. The windows were near enough the ground to render escape possible, but not without danger, unless coolly managed. It would have been a great rudeness to address the princess on ordinary occasions, but the danger seemed great enough to make this an exception. She and Lady Westmoreland were standing together, both pale, and Lady Westmoreland great favorite. I said to the princess: "Will your royal highness permit me to propose the escape of the ladies by the windows while there is yet time?" Lady Westmoreland, eagerly supported my offer. The princess was perfectly calm and replied: "No. Nothing we like better remain quite still where we are." His advice, although it might have proved fatal, turned out to be wise. An officer of the court soon opened the door and announced that the fire was extinguished. The princess could recollect what we had forgotten, that the entree and several apartments had been hastily, but incessantly whitewashed with muslin. A spark kindled it and made short work with the draperies when that was covering the cornice was over.

Another incident. In the University of Berlin, which first came to this city, I was an auditor, gentleman, professor of English literature—Mr. Solly. I had for some time taught English to the crown prince, afterward the unfortunate Emperor Frederick. This gentleman was said only once to England and recommended a young American student to replace him. My impression was that this American was our esteemed friend, Dr. Prime of New York, but I have been informed since that my memory failed me, and it was another. Whoever he may have been the prince's mother addressed a letter to me, by her private secretary, asking me confidentially if she could repose perfect trust in the gentleman recommended by Mr. Solly, as the prince had been carefully brought up with strict attention to his moral and religious character. I had the pleasure to reply that the young American in question was of such irreproachable private life, and of such a pure and Christian character, that the most anxious mother might without fear trust her son to him. Some time subsequently I met the princess with her *dame d'honneur* and servant, in the Pariser Platz, going to take her usual walk in the Thiergarten. I was much surprised when she stopped me. It was very unusual for her to stop any one in the street. She thanked me cordially for the service I had rendered her in my report of the young American student, and added: "Experience has entirely convinced me of its correctness."

I venture upon another anecdote in which I figured in a way not calculated to increase my reputation as a diplomat. Royal persons deem it a duty to address, as far as possible, every one in the circle. Her Royal Highness one evening entered into conversation with me. Among other things, she said she was very fond of reading, but sometimes had difficulty in getting interesting books. With the innocent inexperience of an American and the thoughtless *naivete* of an *enfant terrible*, I replied: "Why, your Royal Highness's palace adjoins the Royal Library." I had sense enough to perceive that I had made a mistake, but, as Macbeth says, retreating is worse than going ahead, I finished the sentence as I had first intended: "And there are 500,000 volumes on its shelves." In a German this speech would not have been very enticing to judges. But with tact and grace she answered very kindly, immediately understanding the position: "That is true, but we sometimes want new books." The thing she was rather pleased with my unsophisticated simplicity.

Just before Queen Augusta became empress she formed the principal figure in a very picturesque street group, which, no doubt, will be recorded in history and commemorated in paintings. During the war of 1870 the emperor always instantly telegraphed the news directly to her. In September of that year she received a telegram announcing the victory of Sedan, the surrender without conditions of the town and palace, and of the entire army, including the Emperor Napoleon himself, Marshal MacMahon, 2500 officers and 80,000 men. The news spread like wildfire and enthusiasm since a Berlin mob became excitement. Before the windows of the queen's palace, and only a few feet distant, stands the bronze equestrian statue of "Old Fritz" (forty feet high with the pedestal.) An immense crowd immediately gathered around the palace. In this crowd the juvenile members of the population, you may be sure, were largely represented. In the excitement of the moment, regardless of rules and decying the police, a boy leaped over the iron balustrade which surrounds the pedestal. He was followed by another and another. The idea suddenly dashed upon them to mount to the very top of the horse and rider, and in a few moments that magnificent monument of Rauch's genius swarmed with little scamps as a hive with bees. The queen presently appeared upon the balcony, about on a level with the figures' point of the statue, saluted the little rascals, who saluted in return, and it seemed as if the cheers would never end. No doubt those boys will one day relate the incident to their children and grandchildren to the third and fourth generation.

The Empress Augusta was thought sometimes to be too queenly to carry out rather too consistently the Kaiser during the carriages. However that defect may be she was a superior and noble woman, and set a memorable example to every prince and princess how to use their power to do good. In this sphere the Empress Augusta stands high. She was continually to be met with either engaged in visiting the sick, in aiding the poor. In this respect she held the same position with regard to the Emperor William as Louise Henriette, the granddaughter of William of Orange, two hundred years before, had held with regard to her husband, the great elector of Brandenburg. She founded the institutions of charity; she watched carefully to see that they were rightly conducted; she devoted herself with her whole heart, as so many noble women of the throne have also done, to the alleviation of human misery.

Two examples of the empress's charitable character came within my observation. She often visited a poor man dying of consumption, and having as good and one day if he had much pain, the sufferer replied: "When your Majesty is here I never have pain." From that time till the moment of his death, six weeks afterwards, the empress visited him every single day.

During the year 1870 there was an officer in the hospital whose face had been nearly shot away. He presented so frightful and appearance that out of mercy to his companions he was obliged to wear a veil. The empress frequently visited this gentleman, who one day forgot the veil and left it full. The empress continued the conversation without the least perceptible change of countenance and manner, but when she left the room, she only fainted away.

When I look to the striking events in the empress's life to the wars which had threatened her throne, to the victories which had been telegraphed into her palace, to the splendid fêtes at which she had presided, to the battlefields and hospitals, which during the crash of war, she had received comfort from her benevolent forethought, I could not without special pain hear of her sufferings. The deceased empress was the very last of a group of royal and other prominent persons in the Prussian court during the preceding forty years. Most of the diplomatic corps, the wealthy noblemen who gave such brilliant soirees, Recum, Arnim, etc., the rich bankers, Magnus, Mendelssohn, Bear, renowned professors and artists, Ritter, Dessirs, Eichendorf, Cornelius, Kaulbach, Schelling, Neander, Cannot even Court Poem—have disappeared. Berlin has gradually become a world capital, with 1,500,000 inhabitants; but to me, as I walk through its streets to-day, it is a city of the dead.

THEODORE S. FAY,
Former Secretary of Legation at Berlin and Minister to Switzerland.

Horace Greeley.

Murat Halstead, in the Cosmopolitan.

Mr. Greeley's earnings as editor, publisher, author, and lecturer were very large, but he was not a business manager who could grasp even his own. He sold to the Tribune for two thousand dollars after it was a success. In 1858 he owned but one-tenth of the paper, and in 1872 he had but six shares out of a hundred. He had been a fighter for the fractions of cents he might have joined the procession of millionaires. But he enjoyed his own good opinion, and fear there was something savory in money-grabbing and hoarding. It must be said of Mr. Greeley that his intense earnestness caused him sometimes to offend those refinements of consideration that are called the proprieties; that he was a terrible truth teller, not always selecting the times and places and persons so as to make candor gracious and the strong line agreeable; that his humor was as bright and often as genial as his vein of sincerity was severe; that he got into curious scrapes through his inability to understand that plain speaking in public matters could be personally offensive; that he was "terrific and profane" in uttering the most scathing denunciations; that while he did not fear malice, his anger was quick and not long enduring; that in his many controversies he was without fear of consequences to himself, and singularly unaware of the bitterness of the blows he inflicted; that though it was evident, after he became a very celebrated man, that he had a quantity of solicitude for public recognition in the form of office, there was an absolute unselfishness in his devotion to principle and defeats of policy.

The grand duke Paul, brother of the czar, has been appointed to the command of a regiment of hussars.

DR. PARKER'S DOWER.

A TRACT OF LAND IN TEXAS AS BIG AS CONNECTICUT.

It Was Given in Exchange for the Lone Star State's Great State House—Its Possibilities—How a Dog Cured for a Ranch, A Thousand Miles of Fence.

Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The most expensive and owner in the senate is Mr. Farwell, of Illinois. Senator Farwell recently had some little trouble with the president about the Chicago offices, and if he should decide to retire from the senate and set up a monarchy of his own, wherein none could question his royalty, it would not be necessary for him to buy domain. Senator Farwell is already the owner of an empire of land. With his brother, John V., the dry goods merchant of Chicago, and Co. Abner Taylor, who is a member of congress from Illinois, Senator Farwell owns a tract of land larger than the states of Delaware and Rhode Island combined and almost as large as the state of Connecticut. It is a solid, compact tract, lying along the western border of Texas, running about twenty-five miles on No Man's Land, and extending thence northward about two hundred miles. If there were a railroad running north and south through this strip, and the trains thereon made no better time than the average western railway train, Senator Farwell could ride from morning to night without ever leaving his own soil. This empire of private land is surrounded by a wire fence, and other wire fences cut it into pastures, so that there are in all just 3,000 miles of fence on the place. The farmer who has 2,000 miles of fence and two or three pastures, each as large as the state of Delaware, is a farmer on the true American scale. But Senator Farwell does not farm. He is in stock raising, and has on his great ranch nearly 150,000 head of cattle. In ten years Senator Farwell will be a very rich man, provided he is content to let his tract of land increase in value only three or four dollars an acre, and that day is not far distant when it will be worth two or three times as much. In ten years land, rails, and cattle, fences and improvements generally will be worth $5,000,000, for there are 3,000,000 acres of pretty good land, and the present price is 50,000 per, which should be multiplied by five or six fold.

Senator Farwell was at luncheon the other day in the senate restaurant. With him were his boon companions, Senator Wolcott, Colorado, Senator Jones, of Nevada, Col. Dan Sparks, the skillful political private secretary of Senator Farwell, entered the restaurant on the opposite side, and in an excited way told his companions that an important discovery had been made. On account of an error in the surveys, a considerable portion of the Farwell tract has been found in New Mexico, and as the Texas attorney will not sell good title all the lands located would be a dead loss.

"And how many acres are we likely to lose, Dan?" the senator inquired.

"About 50,000."

"Oh, if that is all," said Farwell, nonchalantly, "we don't need to bother about it. A hundred and fifty thousand acres is nothing."

And then the senator went on with his luncheon just as if nothing had happened. It is only in America that a man can face the prospective loss of 150,000 acres of land and regard it as a mere trifle.

The Farwell empire in Texas is at present inhabited by about 500 men. One railroad—the Denver, Fort Worth and Texas—runs through it, and another railroad will sportively be built. There is one little town, which the senator and his partners laid out a short time ago, and in a few weeks they sold $3,000 worth of lots there. It is not difficult to imagine this tract of land teeming with villages and towns and prosperous farmers. Were it as densely populated as the United States it would have a population of nearly 100,000 souls. Were it as densely populated as Mr. Farwell's own state of Illinois it would have a population of nearly three hundred thousand souls, and if it had as many people to the square mile as England it would have a population numbering nearly two and a half millions. That would be an empire worth having. I do not suppose that Senator Farwell has any idea of setting up a little republic of his own out there in the Panhandle of Texas one in which he could make all appointments without consultation with the president of the United States, but I see he will not be able to do so, for in signing him the land the state of Texas was careful to retain political control of it, just as it does of all its other millions upon millions of acres.

"Senator, you now we happened to get that land," said Senator Farwell, "the people of Texas wanted a fine new state house, and as land was the thing they had the most of they thought it would be a good idea to trade their land for a state house. So a party of their leading men came down to Chicago and asked some of us to build them a state house estimated to cost a million and a half of dollars, and take in payment therefor three million acres of land, estimated to be worth fifty cents an acre. Where were just two things I wanted to know before going into the scheme, and those were if the state house could be built for a million and a half, and if the land which they proposed giving us was worth fifty cents an acre. Col. Taylor went down to Texas and satisfied himself on both of those points, and we took it. I am not going to tell you how much money the state house did cost us, for that is our own business, but it cost us a good deal more than the million and a half that was estimated by the architects. I must say that we got along pretty well with the Texas people, though the job was not without its difficulties. One of the first things we discovered was that the building as planned by the state architect would not stand up after it was built. So the plans had to be changed. Then we found that there wasn't enough good limestone in the state that could be got at to build it of that material, and we proposed using Indiana limestone instead. But the Texans are an intensely patriotic people, and they did not like the idea of having their capital built of imported stone. So we made a new trade with the state, by which we were to use native red granite, the state to give us the labor of 500 convicts. About twenty miles from Austin, the state capital, is a huge bowlder of red granite. How it came there is more than the geologists can tell, but there it was, and we built a railroad out to the big bowlder and began cutting it up. Here a new trouble arose. We couldn't get a solitary stonecutter to work on the job because convict labor had been used in getting out the rough material. Our contractors advertised all over the United States, but not a man came to work. Finally the difficulty was adjusted, however.

"It is a saying all over the world," continued the senator, "that we Americans do things in a hurry. Certainly we were not slow in completing that state house, as the difficulties to the contrary notwithstanding. The corner stone was laid in the spring of 1885, and predictions were then rife that the building would not be completed in ten years. In a little more than three years the capitol was finished, two years ahead of our contract time. It is probably the largest and most complete building ever erected in so short a time. It is a very large building, covering, as it does, two and a quarter acres of ground. The building has four stories, and the largest is one story—even that of the state—on top of the statue of liberty is 3[illegible] feet above the base line of the building. It is a state house which compares favorably with any other state capitol in this country, though it was built in a little more than three years, and at an expense to the state of nothing more than a slice of their still plentiful wild land. That is how my partner and myself have come to become the possessors of a tract of land in Texas as big as the State of Connecticut."

A few miles west of the Farwell tract, in New Mexico, is a sheep ranch about which I have heard a queer story. It was told me by Mr. O'Brien Moore, a Washington newspaper correspondent, who knows the great empire called Texas as well as some men know the towns in which they live. "Three or four years ago," said Mr. Moore, "when the surveyors were running the lines for the Farwell syndicate, they came upon a sheep ranch on the headwaters of the Canadian river. There were 2000 or 3,000 head of sheep still in good condition, and the place looked like a prosperous one, but no signs of human life were to be seen. Knocking at the door of the cabin brought no response, and there were no evidences at that time that man had been there for many a day.

"Presently a big shepherd dog came running to them from the prairie. At first he was inclined to be hostile, but finally yielded to gentle treatment, and then his joy knew no bounds. A window in the cabin was open, and in and out of it the dog jumped three or four times, till finally the surveyors concluded to follow him. They clambered in the window and found the skeleton of a man, which the dog mourned over and protected as though something dear to him. Thus the story was made plain. The master, a solitary sheep ranchman, had died in his cabin, and the dog had taken care of the flocks. Records found in the cabin showed that the man had been there three years, and that the flocks had increased 100 per cent under the faithful animal's management. Every night he had driven the sheep to the corral, just as his master had taught him to do, and his body was covered with scars and sores received in combat with prowling coyotes. This story was printed about the time the discovery was made, but it was not believed. It was everywhere set down as one of those wild western yarns, which are so common in the newspapers. But it happens to know that this remarkable story is literally true. The relatives of the dead man came on from the east to claim the ranch and the sheep, and what do you suppose they did with the dog? Why, they sold him to a friend of mine for $150. If a dog like that had been given to me no money could have bought him."

Asked Mr. Moore what he thought of the future of Senator Farwell's great tract of land.

"Why," said he, "it will make him or his family almost as rich as the Vanderbilts. You do well to call it an empire. The growth of Texas, already one of the marvels of the world, has just begun. Do you know that the census of 1890 is likely to show Texas to be the sixth state of the Union in population? Her population is now not far from 2,500,000, and this places her next to Missouri, with only that state and New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois ranking in the year 1900 Texas will probably have a greater population than any other state of the Union, New York alone excepted. If Texas were as thickly populated as Ireland, it would have a population of 55,000,000, and nobody who knows the state will deny that it is capable of supporting a population much more dense than that. It is a country in which can be seen growing side by side cotton, corn, wheat, barley, sugar cane, rice, tobacco and all kinds of vegetables; where in the orchards such tropical fruits as oranges, bananas and pomegranates grow side by side with many apples and other fruits indigenous to northern climates. The future of Texas almost leaves the realm of mathematical speculation and becomes like a dream. If the development and prosperity of the state of his 8,000,000 acre tract of the Farwells is sure to become one of the most extensive and valuable estates in the world."

WALTER WELLMAN.

A Question of Values.

The value of a ton of silver, as we are informed by several esteemed exchanges, is $27,705.34. This will be of much practical interest to all persons having a few tons of silver about their premises, and might be followed up with good effect by a statement giving the exact value of a ton of greenbacks.—Chicago Tribune.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Church of England has nearly 880,000 members in India.

The Bible has been translated into sixty six of the languages and dialects of Africa.

There are thirty-six car building companies in the United States, and in the year 1889 they turned out 70,746 cars.

The Russian government has projected a railway through Siberia 4,870 miles long, and it is to cost something like $200,000,000.

The heaviest taxpayer in Prussia is Krupp, the gunmaker, who is assessed this year upon an income of $1,400,000, an increase of $300,000 over 1889.

Typhoid fever in India is becoming so widespread that it is as much feared as cholera, and a government commission has been appointed to investigate it.

A telephone has been established between Yokohama and Shizuoka, a distance of 100 miles, in Japan, by order of the mikado. It is the first in the country and works finely.

London industries in its annual review for 1889 says: "It is to Americans that we owe a most all the most recent developments in the steam engine. Novel boilers, valve gears and framings are all of American origin."

The educational alliance, which has just been incorporated at Albany, is composed of prominent Hebrews of New York city, with intent to found an institution similar to Cooper Union. The institution will be entirely unsectarian.

The stationery of the committee getting up the American banquet to Stanley in London has for a crest a so to black spot shaped like Africa, with a giant white line across it, showing Stanley's route from the mouth of the Congo to Zanzibar.

It took 20 years to get the British museum opened at night, the original parliamentary report in favor of the opening having been made that long ago. The same recommendation made at the same time as to the National gallery is still to be carried out.

From statistics just published Minnesota stands first in the country as a wheat growing state, having produced the past year 45,000,000 bushels. California comes next with 40,000,000 bushels. The Dakotas followed 12,000,000 bushels, making third. Minnesota has 2,000,000 acres in wheat, California, 3,500,000, the Dakotas 1,400,000.

That the commercial practicability of salt mining pertaining to one which down Wisconsin's shore line ages ago, is proved by the excavation of Professor A. Chamberlain, son of the Parisian scientist, discovered a bed of gypsum, which had been [illegible] ... enough ... [illegible] ... with ... [illegible] ... and ... [illegible] ... and ... [illegible] ... and